THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the grosar amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, fo $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both pa pers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proo is presented.

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J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.

July 10, 1855. 66—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 3000 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape, Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one doliar per annum, *payable in adamce*.

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

EATON'S PRACTICAL FORMS.

THE ABOVE WORK IS STILL FOR SALE at THE Book Store of the subscriber in Raleigh. It contains most of the forms which members of the bar will be likely to need in their practice, and which Clerks of the County and Superior Courts will have occasion to use in the discharge of their official duties. The forms contained in the volume are considered by good judes to be concise, plain, and accurate, and have been and may continue to be used with entire safety. The work has been a popular one with the legal profession, and has been highly recommended by the Judges of the Supreme Court, and by other eminent jurist in the State. The Judges of the Supreme Court have expreseed the opinion that the offices of the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts throughout the State ought to be furnished with the book.

Price $4. Postage 28 cents. Persons at a distance remitting the price and postage, will be supplied.

W. L. POMEROY.

July 9th, 1855. 67.—
☞ Register and Star will please copy.

BONNETS.—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap, Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Gloves, Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale

Cakes and Candies of great Variety,

and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 3—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.

Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.

Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 8, 1855. No. 83.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Mill Irons; Levet's Corn and Cob Crushers; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c., The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 22, 1855. 35—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.

F. M. CAPEHART.

Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

DR. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.

I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,

W. P. BEAMAN.

WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.

Yours, truly,

GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. I. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.

R. R. PARKER.

Murfreesboro', Aug. 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.

Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.

A. W. DARDEN.

MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.

RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.

Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

FROM WASHINGTON TO PORTSMOUTH AND BEAUFORT, N. C.

THE STEAMER AUTORIA, CAPT. JOSEPHUS WALLACE, will commence her regular trips between Washington and Beaufort, on Saturday, July 14th.

Leave Washington for Beaufort every Saturday morning at 5 o'clock, A. M., and leave Beaufort every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, A. M.

The Steamer will touch at Portsmouth going and returning. Fare to Portsmouth $2; to Beaufort $4; from Portsmouth to Beaufort $2. Meals extra.

Passengers from the Western part of the State will find this the most pleasant route to Beaufort, as they can take Cars from Goldsboro' or Weldon to Wilson, where they will take a first rate line of Stages, on a good Plank Road to Greenville, a distance of thirty-seven miles, and from Greenville to Washington they will take the fine Steamer Gov. Morehead, twenty-five miles to Washington.

BENJ. F. HANKS.

Washington, July 5th, 1855. 65—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Jr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Taylor, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.

August 6, 1854. 75—tf

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS residence immediately opposite the Bank of the State. The lot faces 310 feet on Newbern street, and runs back 150 feet with Blunt street. The improvements consist of the dwelling containing six comfortable rooms, a servant's house with five rooms, a kitchen, an office, and a stable. The garden is one of the largest and most productive in the City, and is well stocked with fruit trees.

Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises on application to WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

THE GRIST MILL ON HOUSE'S CREEK having been put in complete repair, is now grinding Wheat and Corn. The excellence of the Flour ground at this mill is well known.

Sept. 1, 1853. 82—dtp.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of th Wholesale purchaser. Especial attention is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.

Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.

Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.

Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.

PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.

VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.

Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.

To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dack st.

Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 88—

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM !—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.

Manufactured and sold by

JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.

April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State. E. RUFFIN.

September 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.

EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.

Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.

The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.

In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.

Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.

Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOANTO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.

By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually* at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.

The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousad five hundred and eighty-two.

Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.

GEORGE GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.

Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—93—tf Register will please copy

DRESS GOODS.—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks.
Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jackonets and common Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

FANS! FANS!—WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE and choice supply of Fans, comprising many varieties rom the most superb Chinese down to six pence Palm leaf. Call at McGEE & WILLIAMS. 51—

NEGROES FOR SALE.—ON THE 29TH OF September I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in Pittsborough, eight negroes belonging to the estate of Joshua Williams, deceased, consisting of men, boys, and girls of one and two years credit—of those who purchase them, a bond and approved security will be required, bonds bearing interest from date. This 8th of August, 1855, by a decree of the Supreme Court.

WILLIAM GRIFFIN, *Executor*.

Aug. 15th, 1855. 77.—

Sale of Choctaw Orphan Lands in Mississippi

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, August 13, 1855.

PUBLIC NOTICE, IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the several pieces or parcels of land hereinafter described, lying in the counties of Tallahatchie, Yalobusha, Holmes Lowndes, and Bolivar, in the State of Mississippi, will, at the times and places designated, be exposed for sale *in separate quarter sections*, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, by commissioners to be appointedon behalf of the Choctaw orphans by the guvernment, as their trustee, under the provisions of the 6th clause of the 19th article of the Choctaw treaty of 1830, viz:

On Monday, the 3d day of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in Coffeeville, the following tracts in Yalobusha county:

All in township twenty-three (23,) *range eight* (8) *east.*
All of section thirty-three (33;)
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-eight (28;)
The east half of section twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section thirty-one (31;)
The north half of section thirty-two (32;)
The west half of section thirty-four (34)

And, at the same time and place, the following described tract in the adjoining range in *Bolivar county*, viz:

The south half of section thirteen, *township twenty-six* (26,) *range seven* (7) *west.*

On Monday, the 10th of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in Charleston, *Tallahatchie county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:

In township twenty-four (24,) *range two* (2) *east.*
All of sections three (3,) ten (10,) and thirty-three (33;)
The east half of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section nine (9;)
The north half and southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The west half of section twenty-five (25;)
The north half of section twenty-six (26;)
The west half of section twenty-seven (27;)
The northwest quarter of section thirty-four (34;) and
The north half of the northwest quarter and west half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-six (36.)

In township twenty-five (25,) *range two* (2) *east.*
All of section twenty-seven (27,) twenty-eight (28,) and twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-three (23;) and
The east half of section thirty (30.)

In township twenty-four (24,) *range three* (3) *east.*
All of section three (3;)
The east half of the northeast quarter of section two (2;) and
The northeast quarter of section four (4.)

In township twenty-five (25,) *range three* (3) *east.*
The southwest quarter of section fourteen (14;)
The southeast quarter of section fifteen (15;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-five (25;)
The southeast quarter of section twenty-six (26;)
The southeast quarter of section thirty-three (33;) and
The southwest quarter of section thirty-four (34.)

On Monday, the 17th day of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in the town of Lexington, *Holmes county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:

In township sixteen (16,) *range one* (1) *west.*
The west half of section fifteen (15;) and
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-two (22.)

In township fifteen (15,) *range one* (1) *west.*
The southeast quarter of section twenty (20.)

On Saturday, the 22d of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in the town of Columbus, the following described quarter section of land in *Lowndes county*, viz:

The northwest quarter of section twenty-two (22,) township nineteen (19,) range seventeen (17) east.

Of the above described lands, seventy-two quarter sections were selected in 1834, at a time when some of the best lands in the State were unoccupied and unappropriated; and the other five quarter sections and one-eighth-acre lot, or eighth of a section, have been acquired in settlement from debtors to the orphan fund. The late commissioner to settle with debtors to that fund describes the lands above offered for sale as being, "almost without an exception, rich and fertile, well and advantageously located, many of them considerably improved," and as being "largely enhanced in value by the settlement, improvement, prosperity, and excellent population of the section in which they lie," and "eminently adapted" for planting purposes.

An appraisement of these reserves, showing their value, and the minimum price at which each tract, respectively, may be sold, will be made prior to the dates of sale.

In cases where the purchaser or purchasers of any tract shall fail to comply with the terms of sale, the land purchased will be resold at his or their expense and risk.

The title to these lands is believed to be indisputable; but if, in any case, an adverse claim shall be set up, the right of the orphans will be defended by the government, as their guardian.

The above sales will commence at the places named at 12 o'clock of each day, and continue until the lands are all offered.

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

Aug. 14, 1855. 1089—lawtDec 20.

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D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*

Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

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Raleigh Sept. 1855. 82—

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Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1y.

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TRAVELLING IMPRESSIONS.

Nazareth—Traditions—Plain of Esdraelon—Scenery—Bedouins—Travelling—Nablous—The Samaritans—Jacob's Well—A Night at Beer—Appearance of Jerusalem—Jordan.

PLAINS OF JERICHO, ON THE BORDERS OF THE DEAD SEA, FEB. 12, 1855.

We were all stirring in good season the next morning, and while the mules were packing, after our breakfast we went to visit what is called the dwelling place of Mary, and the place where the angel appeared to her. A Latin chapel is built over the spots, which we were shown with the usual definite relation of circumstances. They are excavations in the rock, as is also the work-shop of Joseph, a little distance off, which is also shown, and over which formerly stood another chapel. I feel that I shall care little about settling whether these traditions are true or false, even for my own mind. The impressions I receive, and which are deeper and stronger even than I anticipated, come to me through the thoughts of being in the same land, of breathing the same air, of looking upon the same hills, and treading among the same flowers, where He walked who lived as never man lived before, and "taught as one having authority," whose presence sanctified all nature here, and whose revelation and gospel shall sanctify all humanity hereafter. In these convents, where the mode of life seems to me so different from what Jesus would dictate—in these chapels, with their gaudy decorations and trappings, to me so different from what He must have approved who condemned outward show, and required only the simple worship of the heart in purity and holiness of purpose, I feel trammelled, confined, and I must confess disturbed; but in the free air, on the mountain and hillside, in the valley and plain, the temples where He loved most to teach, I feel His presence and listen to His words, as I never felt and heard before. So I came out of the stone walled convent, and away from the flower decked altars of the chapels, out of Mary's lonely abode, and Joseph's rude workshop, and looked around on the stony hills which surround and enclose the little grey village of Nazareth, thinking how often His feet must have climbed their steep sides; remembering how once his enemies, ungrateful townspeople, led him to the brow of one of them, intending to cast him down headlong, and how "He, passing through the midst of them, went his way." I strove to impress the whole landscape upon my memory, and then joining our cavalcade which was waiting for us, we started on our way to Jenin, the end of our second day's journey.

The going out of Nazareth was nearly as rough and rugged and difficult as the coming in had been. For some distance the path formed just at this season the bed of a swift torrent, down which we had to pick cautiously our way. After some time, however, we came out upon the broad plain of Esdraelon, famous as the great battle field of the Israelites. On our left were the mountains of Gilead; father on, and more to the east, the bowl-shaped, pretty mountain of Tabor, said to be scene of Christ's transfiguration, rose full into view, and still farther on, south and east, Gilboa's mount could be seen.—Through openings in the range we could occasionally get views of the snow-covered top of Mount Hermon; while on our right, stretching in from the sea, rose the eastern extremity of Mount Carmel. Many a victory has been lost and won, on and in the vicinity of, this plain, but none came to my mind with such clearness as that in which Saul, the unhappy king of Israel, with his sons, was defeated and slain before the victorious host of the Philistines. I remembered his interview with the witch of Endor, and how, with a determined but hopeless heart, he had gone out to meet his foe, and how David's heart had mourned over his fate, and that of Jonathan, his faithful, deeply loved friend, when news of the disastrous battle was brought to him. We lunched that day under a hedge of the prickly pear-cactus, which is very common in this country, and grows from eight to twelve feet high, with trunk and leaves in proportion. It is much used for hedges and fences, being entirely impenetrable through its long sharp thorns for man or beast.

Our route continued through pleasant scenes, and we voted this day's ride decidedly agreeable. The road was not very difficult, the weather perfect, and we were quite ready to grant, in favor of the Syrian atmosphere, all that had ever been claimed for it. Beautiful wild flowers blossomed in profusion wherever the ground had not been prepared for the more useful grain, and many times we exclaimed, surely "Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." We met several times small groups of wild looking Arabs, "bad people" our muleteers called them, but they neither "molested us or made us afraid." At about 5 P. M. we reached our destination, and entered the rather suspicious looking village of Jenin. This was the ancient city of Jezreel, the capital of the Israelitish kingdom; where wicked Ahab had his palace, where the more wicked Jezebel persuaded him to evil, and where for her punishment, after meeting a violent death, she was thrown from the walls to be eaten by the dogs. It was near this place, also, that, long before, Saul gathered his army together previous to his last fatal battle, and there are ruins which prove that even in later times it was a place of some consequence; but now, like nearly all the towns in Syria, it bears the mark of the curse upon it.

We lodged in a mud house, consisting of three rude rooms without any furniture. One was for T——— and myself, a low bank serving as a bed; the next one for Elias to carry on his cooking operations; and the third furnished our dining room, and afterwards, as usual, the bed-room of three gentlemen. I cannot say the place was at all inviting, but fatigue and good humor together will season many a bad dish; so we ate a good dinner which Elias gave us, not only thankfully but merrily, and betook ourselves to rest, having a guard of Arabs at each door, which our dragoman had procured in the town, not deeming it exactly prudent to be without an additional force among a people in bad odor throughout the country. Once only were we disturbed through the night, when, as some maraunders were seen stealing upon us, a gun was fired by the guard, and noise enough made to frighten all the thieves in Christendom. As we were obliged to pay for their watchfulness, they probably wished to make their zeal as prominent as possible. We wished to be very early on our way the following morning, as we had a long ride before us, if we would reach Nablous, the ancient Shechem, and the Sychar of the New Testament, which was the next desirable place to stop at. The getting of breakfast and the packing of mules were rather slow operations, however, so that it was after eight o'clock before we were fairly on the road. The weather was still beautiful, and our courage and strength still held out well. I was surprised at myself with a great deal of resolution to meet these fatigues and discomforts of Syrian travel, expecting to suffer much, and find little present ease and pleasure during this pilgrimage to Jerusalem, which, nevertheless, I was very desirous of accomplishing. To my very agreeable disappointment, however, I not only have not the worn-out, wearied feeling I expected to experience, but have actually enjoyed this horseback, gipsy sort of life; and in the constant excitement find both health and strength. I attribute this, in a great measure, to the excellent preparation our journey in Egypt has afforded. For almost six weeks we were constantly riding about on the donkeys; and although the stoneless roads there were very different from the rocks in this country, and the easy gait of the little animals resembled in no wise the hard trot and gallop of the horses here, still I had become accustomed to the motion and the exercise; and though tired enough each night to throw myself down on the first suitable spot I could find, I have always felt well and bright.

We found the road from Jenin to Nablous much more tiresome and less interesting than that we had traversed the day before. There was more climbing of mountains, more travelling through the stony beds of torrents, while the prospect was more shut in; and although in many places the hills were terraced almost to their tops and planted with fig trees, yet as this is the season when these trees are leafless, the country seemed barren and desolate to the eye. And yet this was the great highway which has received no alteration or improvement since the time of Christ, and probably not for a long time before. Joseph and Mary and the young child travelled it in their journeys to and from Judea, and Christ, when a teacher, must many times with his disciples have passed along the rugged road. The last part of our journey had been particularly uninteresting, and we moved rather wearily and silently along. As, however, we gained the summit of the last hill, the view which broke upon us inspired us with fresh strength and courage, and delighted our eyes. We stood upon part of the Mount Ebal range of mountains, and opposite us rose the Mount Gerazim range. Between them was a broad, pleasant valley, stretching off to the right in green pastures and groves of trees. On the left, and spreading up the foot of Gerazim, was the walled city of Nablous, which looked larger and more imposing than we had expected, and is indeed one of the principal cities of Syria. Ebal and Gerazim still reared their tall heads as firm and as proud as when the children of Israel were all collected in the plain below, and the priests and Levites stood on each of them to give forth the blessings and the curses which Moses had before comuanded should be done.

Our descent was over a rough, rocky road, which was not a very expeditious affair, and twilight already began to deepen as we rode up to the gates of the city. Elias had gone on before to make some preparations, leaving us to come along with the mules. As we entered we found ourselves almost immediately enveloped in darkness, the narrow, close streets shutting out what little light remained. Very soon we thought a torrent had broken loose, for our horses were knee deep in water, the noise of whose rapid rushing alarmed the gentlemen, and quite terrified me I must say. I heard the animals in front of me stumbling along, and sometimes absolutely refusing to proceed, and dreaded lest mine should give out. There was nobody to lead him now, but although evidently he liked the state of things no better than I did, he carried me faithfully and safely along. After proceeding some distance in this manner, we turned into another street and supposed our troubles ended. Alas, we found we had been on the wrong track altogether, and must retrace our steps. This was discouraging but there was no help, so back we went through the splashing water and over the rough stones, until making another turn, we heard the welcome sound of Elia's voice, and before long were safely housed. He had sent a messenger to meet us at the gate, who missed us by arriving too late. We were rather a tired, woe-begone looking set this night, and, as soon as we had eaten, betook ourselves to bed, our accommodations being a great improvement on those we had at Jenin. We were to rise at 4 o'clock, too, the next morning, as our longest day's ride of all lay before us; twelve or fourteen hours at least.—But then Jerusalem was at the end of it, and that thonght would give us strength, and shorten the long road.

We were ready, therefore, for an early start, but not so our mules and baggage. While, therefore, they were getting ready, we went to see the Samaritan Chapel, where, it being Saturday and their Sabbath, the small remnant of this ancient people were gathered for their early morning service. The five books of Moses alone constitute their Bible, and they strive in all respects to walk in the way of their fathers. It is said these are all that are left of that people on the face of the whole earth. They have no longer any temple on Gerazim, although they sometimes make pilgrimages to it. We were told the night before the meaning of the water we passed through. A mountain stream is conducted through some of the streets of the city down into the valley below, where it is turned into a raceway to serve the purposes of a mill. At this season, when the springs are full, it has all the velocity of a torrent. In our morning walk we saw what had seemed so strange to us, and really it was quite a respectable river. Raised footpaths, about eighteen inches in height on each side the narrow streets serve for pedestrians, and a large rock here and there answers for a stepping stone from side to side. This stream was directly through one of the bazaars, and it not unfrequently happens that it rises so high as to cover the side-walks, and even the floors of the shops. In summer, however, it dries entirely away like all the other streams.

It was nearly seven o'clock before we left Nablous. The weather was still delicious, and Gerazim and Ebal, the city and the valley, looked bright and pleasant in the morning sun. We did not fail to visit Jacob's well, a short distance from the city, near which is the tomb of Joseph, whose bones the Israelites brought with them from the land of Egypt. The mouth of the well is now nearly covered up with loose stones, but water is still in it, although a larger reservoir near by has superseded mostly its former usefulness. Always, however, the presence of Him who once rested on its border, and taught the astonished woman of Samaria, will sanctify the spot, and myriads of pilgrim feet will visit it, and remember, as they look towards Gerazim, that "neither in this mountain nor yet at Jerusalem shall men worship the Father; for they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth."

Our way to-day lay through rather a desolate tract of country; occasionally we passed through pleasant looking valleys, where the vine, the fig, and the olive, spread their luxuriance around in summer, but in most places the road was very bad, and fatiguing for man and beast. As the gates of Jerusalem are always closed at sunset, and only opened afterwards by an order from some consul, two of our party, Mr. B. and the French gentleman, left us and hastened on with a guide, in order to arrive in time to secure our admittance at a later hour. We made what speed we could, but the roads in many places were truly terrific. Night came upon us, notwithstanding all our efforts, at a miserable little village called Beer, and we were still three hours distant. Here Mr. F., who had complained much of fatigne, gave out entirely and declared he could go no further. T. and myself were weary too, but knew not how to give up reaching Jerusalem if possible. We knew our friends there would be anxious about us, and the good beds and good fare which we knew awaited us looked tempting.—Still humanity whispered that we ought to stop, and so we did. Shall we ever forget that night in the mud dwelling, which an Arab family vacated that we might occupy it? Our worn out fellow traveller threw himself at full length on his mattress as soon as he had swallowed the cup of tea which Elias hastily prepared, and in a moment was in a sound sleep. For us, tired as we were, sleep was impossible. Myriads of fleas assailed us of enormous size and strength.

We bore the torture until about 3 o'clock in the morning, when, rousing Elias, we made ready with the moon shining brightly over us, to proceed on our way, dispensing with breakfast and only anxious to be off. As we drew near Jerusalem the sun rose in all his splendor. We had been climbing, climbing, a long time, when suddenly between two hills we saw the holy city with its minarets and its mosques, looming up in the distance, a welcome and I must say a thrilling sight; not so much for what itself was in that moment, but for the thoughts, teachings and life-long associations which clustered and crowded around that consecrated spot. A long, weary way we had yet to go before we should see it distinctly. At length on the brow of the last hill it lay clearly spread out before us. We had heard so much of the present leanness and desolation of this once glorious city, that we were disappointed, most agreeably so, at the picture it presented. We looked at it across the valley of Jerémiah, as it stretched up gradually from Mount Moriah to Mount Zion, and with its minarets and domed houses, its strong walls and back-ground of mountains, we felt no wise indisposed to exclaim—"Beautiful indeed for situation is Mount Zion, the city of the Lord." But still it is desolate. Outside its walls, no pleasant farms or tasteful country house greets the traveller. The hard, stony, difficult road, and the waste loneliness continue to the very gates; and as we entered, the same narrow, dirty streets, paved with the same rough, uneven rocks, the same disagreeable smells, the same mixture of donkeys and camels, dogs, children, and people of all races and colors, met us here that we have encountered in so many others of these miserable Turkish towns. We found most comfortable quarters, however, at a small hotel in the heart of the city, kept by a German, and all else was for a moment lost sight of in the luxury of a comfortable wash, a clean attire, and a hot breakfast. Our friends had surmised that we had stopped by the way, although a Janissary had been kept outside to await us. It was nearly 9 o'clock when we reached the hotel, and a calm, summer-like, beautiful Sabbath morning. Of what we did the rest of the day I will write elsewhere.

Our first act was to decide upon commencing our present expedition this very morning, Monday, for fear of change of weather. It is an expedition of three days through the wilderness of Judea, where we shall meet no habitation to give us shelter in case of storm, so that it is doubly important to escape rain. This morning, therefore, at 8 o'clock, the horses were again at the door for a fresh start. We rode out of the city by the St. Stephen's gate, near which it is said the first martyr was stoned. We crossed the valley of Jehosaphat, and wound round the Mount of Olives. In the delicious morning atmosphere everything looked green and beautiful. The chief of our Bedouin guard was with us, but the mules and Arabs had gone on before, and we therefore could move as we liked. The first part of the way the road was pretty good, and a gallop or trot was quite enjoyable. We overtook the mules; and getting among the mountains which border the plains of Jordan, we went on more slowly, passing many a wild and savage scene, where it was easy enough to understand how travellers might fall among thieves. At last the plain itself came in sight, and off on our right lay the Dead Sea, "still and dark, at the feet of the mountains of Moab." We could not see the waters of Jordan, the sacred stream, but we knew where they were flowing, from the line of trees which shadowed its banks. As we descended into the valley, a group of horsemen in the distance, caught the quick eye of our leader, and instantly our Bedouins were off like hounds upon the scent; while we waited, drawn up in a line, a short time in suspense as to whether they were friends or foes. For a short time the romance and excitement of a probable attack occupied us by way of variety, and then the signal was given back, friends. We met no other adventure, and are now, as I have told you, resting under cover of our tents.

M.

From the London Punch.

COCHIN-CHINA CORRESPONDENCE.

As we have been requested to publish the subjoined correspondence, and as it relates to a too common grievance in which the peace of many worthy families is continually compromised, *Mr. Punch* cannot for a moment hesitate to do his best towards the cause of public and domestic tranquility. *Mr. Punch* may merely add that the correspondence relates to the encouragement of a breed of poultry—shamefully robbed by the Chinese of their tails and cruelly divested of their nether feathers—known as Cochin-Chinas.

The correspondence is that of two ladies; and is therefore characterized by a gentleness and forbearance truly feminine.

"PRIMROSE LODGE, CLARENCE PARK, JUNE—, 1855.

"DEAR MRS. BROOMBLOSSOM: May I, as an acquaintance and neighbor, beg to call your attention to your poultry? I assure you the noise is *most distressing*, particularly of the male bird or birds, for there must be half a dozen, though I am told it is but a *single creature* that makes all the disturbance. From the hour of daybreak until the baker rings with the rolls, *that dreadful Cochin-China* destroys the peace of my family. I am sure, dear Mrs. Broomblossom, that I have but to call your attention to this fact. Our houses are, I hope I may still say, fortunately *so close*, for you to make *the noisy creature* have compassion upon us.

"Ever yours, MARY MILLEFLEURS."

"MINERVA HOUSE, CLARENCE PARK, JUNE—, 1855.

"DEAR MRS. MILLEFLEURS: I am *very sorry* that the note of the poor bird should *in any manner* distress the delicacy of your *organization*. You know, dear Madam, or perhaps might know, that it is one of the *laws of natural history* that chanticleer should salute *the rising morn*. My bird does no more than follow the unerring statutes of instinct. If at this season Phœbus *flames in his car* at an early hour, the cock, which is sacred to Æsculapius, who again is sacred to Apollo, must *denote the event* at a corresponding time.

"The *poor bird* is, I assure you, an especial favorite with all my young ladies, who would but for my vigilance kill the dear creature *with kindness*. Let me, dear Mrs. Millefleurs, ask a little further indulgence for the dear Cochin. He has only been with us a month, and I'm told in time one might sleep in St. Paul's belfry without ever hearing it strike midnight. Yours, sincerely,

"CAROLINE BROOMBLOSSOM."

"DEAR MADAM: It is not for me to say to whom your Cochin is sacred. I can only say *to us* it is a nuisance. Since half-past three this morning neither Mr. Millefleurs, (and he has to go in the city by ten, and *your bird* has made him this last week look as haggard *as a witch*,) neither Mr. Millefleurs nor myself have *closed our eyes*.

"I have no doubt, Madam, that your bird may be a favorite with your pupils, girls knowing nothing of the responsibilities of life. But, when the city has claims upon *the head of a family*, I must say that I think it a little too hard that he should be deprived of his natural rest by a monstrous *catarrh in feathers* (as Mr Millefleurs calls your Cochin) from the moment of daybreak. And, talking of daybreak, I'm sure the creature very often takes the train for the *car of Phœbus*, as you call it; for sometimes all night long *I* can hear him. He does nothing but crow against the railway whistle.

"Wishing to live *at peace with my neighbors*, it is no affair of mine whether your Cochin *is sacred to any body*. I can only say that, as I hear, it comes from the land of the heathen, and, whether or not *that* matters not, that *any way* it is unfit for any christian hen-roost.

Yours, sincerely, M. M."

"MADAM: Minerva House is, happily, too well-founded upon a *basis of rock* to fear either the sneers or the misrepresentations of *common natures*. As for the young ladies entrusted by parental solicitude to my instruction, I can only say that *more* than ONE CORONET—*one coronet*, Madam—is at the present hour to be found upon the fair brow of more than one of my *eleves*. (But I will not dwell on this.)

"With respect to the Cochin bird, whose place of birth you have—I have no doubt unwillingly—misrepresented, I have the pleasure to inform you that, although of foreign extraction, the creature *is a British born subject*, being produced from a setting of eggs presented to myself by Mrs. Major Shelldrake, who had her setting from Mrs. General Bullyragg, who had hers from her *own* daughter, the Lady of the Bishop of Heligoland, an individual as distinguished for the *curious rarity* of his *poultry as for the orthodoxy* of his principles.

"I think, Madam, I have now most satisfactorily replied to you with respect to the origin and country of the bird you have too harshly slandered, and remain yours, obediently, "C. B."

"MADAM: It is nothing to me where your *brute of a bird* comes from; It is enough that the whole neighborhood is *raised by it*. Mr. Millefleurs has done nothing but turn and turn in his bed without a wink since three, and has now gone to the city *more dead than alive*. I have just received a note from him saying that he feels so ill from want of sleep that he thinks he shall be obliged to accept a hurried invitation to go to Greenwich to dine.

"And so am I, *a wife and mother* of a family, to be deprived of the society of *a husband and father*, because you will keep what must be a nuisance to all the neighborhood and a filthy thing to look at besides!

"It is not our wish to resort to strong measures, but we cannot be kept awake all night by the *shrieks of a foreigner*, even though descended from an orthodox bishop. Yours, M. M.

"P. S. If your young ladies are so fond of birds, the neighborhood, Mr. M. desires me to say, will no doubt allow you to take out the Cochin's weight in macaws, with even a peacock thrown into the bargain."

"MRS. BROOMBLOSSOM presents her compliments to Mrs. Millefleurs. Mrs. B. can be in no way in want *of a macaw*; for she has only to imagine Mrs. M. reading one of her *own letters*.

"Neither has Mrs. B. any wish to keep a peacock at her own cost, seeing that she has an opposite neighbor whose vanity as much exceeds that of the bird as her *good looks* fall short of it.

"Mrs. B. has the further pleasure to inform Mrs. M. that early this morning one of her finest Cochins hatched a magnificent brood of eleven. *Hen and chickens* doing well."

"MRS. MILLEFLEURS has consulted Mr. Furnival, the lawyer under Mrs. M.'s marriage settlement, and instructed him, with the knowledge of her husband, to indict Mrs. Broomblossom under the nuisance act. It may perhaps delight the *vindictive nature* of Mrs. B. to know that, worn out by want of sleep, Mr. M. was last night compelled to repose at the Crown and Sceptre."

"MRS. BROOMBLOSSOM, in closing this correspondence, can only hope that Mr. Millefleurs had a good night's rest. Mr. Lyonsinn (Mrs. B.'s solicitor) may be addressed by Mr. Furnival."

LIFE INSURANCE.

We copy from the following remarks, on the subject of Life Insurance, from the pamphlet recently issued by the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company containing their Sixth Annual Report.—The subject of Life Insurance is well and strongly presented in these remarks, which are from the pen of R. H. Battle, Esq., one of the Executive Committee of the Company:

The nature of Life Insurance is not always understood. It is not to insure against *death*, but against the unhappy *consequences* of death, should the head of the family die and leave those dearest to him dependent upon relatives or friends, or public charity. Viewed in this light, there can be no more moral wrong in Life Insurance than in Insurance against fire or dangers at sea, and no one objects to insuring his house or his ship.

MOTIVES FOR PERSONS TO INSURE.

One of the first and strongest motives to act in the affairs of life, is a desire for pecuniary profit. The money which a man pays, each year, on a Life Insurance conducted on the Mutual system, will yield a greater profit than any other regular business.—For example, A., twenty years of age, insures his life for seven years, for $1,000. He will pay a premium of $11 20 each year. Should he die at the end of the first year, his family will receive $1,000, for which he will have paid only $11 20. Should he die at the end of the seven years, he will have paid $83 09, (premium and interest,) and his family will receive $1,000. Every sound man, then, with an income of $100 per year, or even less, from his property or his labor, has it in his power, for the small sum of $11 20 per year, to leave his family protected against want, at his death, should he die during the seven years. Should he survive the seven years, he may, by industry and economy, during that time, have placed himself and his family beyond the want of assistance from any quarter. The assurance against the risk he has run is surely cheap at $11 20 per year. And here is a strong motive for economy. A. would surely be anxious to save $11 20 a year out of his wages, if, by so small a sum he could secure to his family, in the event of his death, a competent provision against destitution. If A. wishes to secure a *certain* provision for his family at his death, he has only to insure for his whole life; then he will pay $20 40 per year for life, and his family will receive the $1,000 at his death, whether it occurs at the end of one year or of thirty years. All sums from $100 to $8,000 are assured at the same rates; the same remarks will apply to them all.

Another motive for Life Insurance, under this head, is the security it furnishes against the changes of fortune. In a country like this, even good men are subjected to great reverses in business. Prosperous for a few years—when the laying aside a few hundred dollars a year would not be felt—they experience, perhaps, one of those sudden calamities which even the wise cannot always avoid, and their fortunes, and their hopes of ever rising again, are completely wrecked. If now, he has provided, in a Life Insurance Company, against those "breakers ahead," he will feel that he has done much to lessen the severity of the blow to those who are sharers in his earthly lot. For there is something on which they can depend, should he be taken from them.—A second motive for Life Insurance is found in the *moral duty* which every man owes to himself, to provide, as far as he can, against the natural effects of excessive care concerning temporal affairs, which goes far to draw away the mind from those moral and religious exercises so indispensable to its highest improvement and happiness. This object is most surely accomplished when he has invested his gains, or a part of them, in a Mutual Life Insurance Company, where all care of them is taken by others equally interested with himself in their proper management. A third motive for Life Insurance may be found in the moral duty which every man who is or expects to become the head of a family, owes to that family to insure his life to such an amount as his means will enable him, and their position in life demands. The temptations to which want exposes all who are dependent upon the labor or gains of the head of the family, when that head is removed, enforce the moral duty on all fathers, not above the fear of this dreadful want in regard to their children, to give them just that protection against this fearful foe to their peace and virtue, which it is the express object of Life Insurance to give. In this connexion there is one point of view in which Life Insurance assumes a national importance, involving questions of patriotism, morality and religion. A young man full of health, industry and energy, prepared by inclination and habit, and fitted by capacity, moral and intellectual, to fill all the requirements of his station in life as a useful citizen and an honorable man, finds himself so limited in his means, so cramped in his energies, so held back and borne down by poverty and its cares, its want of friends and its want of credit, that he is unable to answer one of the main purposes of his being—"to multiply and replenish the earth"—and to take that only truly honorable position in life—the honored head of a worthy family. But Life Insurance comes to his aid, removes every obstacle, and smooths his way to usefulness, to honor, and to happiness. It gives him money, friends, credit, and removes all fear of his ability to support his family and leave them in comfortable circumstances, in the event of his death before he has secured their independence by his labor.

If he can make fifty dollars a year, above his expenses, he can assure to his family $2,000 at his death; paying $35 40, a year, (half cash and half note,) if he insures for life, and $19 a year if he insures for seven years; paying more if his age is greater, or he insures for a larger sum.

APPLICATION OF LIFE INSURANCE TO DIFFERENT STATIONS IN LIFE.

To insure a family against want at the death of the parent, is the most general use made of Life Insurance; but the cases in which it may be advantageously employed are as numerous as the circumstances in the lives of individuals are various.

A creditor, anxious about the life of his debtor, may insure the debtor's life. In that case the creditor receives the full amount of his debt in the event of the debtor's death before payment.

An individual sees a fair prospect of improving his circumstances by entering upon a hazardous enterprise, but it requires his personal skill and attention; should he die, his family may not be able successfully to conclude it. By Life Insurance, he secures, by a small part of his annual gains, a support to his family, should his enterprise fail in consequence of his death.

A farmer rents land for his own life. Should he die, the support of his family would be gone. A small part of his gains applied to insuring his life will secure to his family the means of buying another farm.

An individual has a wife, an aged parent, an infant child, or old domestic depending on him for support. A small sum paid annually for the insurance of his own life, will secure such wife, parent, child or domestic from want after his death.

Every mechanic, earning by his industry two or three hundred dollars a year, may leave a comfortable provision for his family in the event of his death, if he will invest a small sum annually in an insurance on his life. He can leave them $2,000 by paying $35 40 a year, half in cash and half in note, for life, if he be twenty years of age, &c., &c. The same remarks apply to every clerk, school-teacher, lawyer, doctor, farmer, jeweller, and in short, to every man whose family depend upon his annual labor for their annual support, and who would be dependent upon others in the event of his death.

Every position herein assumed has been painfully illustrated in the history of this Company's transactions during the past year, during which time many families would have been left almost destitute, but for the provision secured to them by the beneficent character of this Institution.

The self-interest of every slave-holder will point out so clearly the advantages of insuring the lives of slaves, that no remarks on that branch of the Company's business are deemed necessary.

THE LAST OF BURGOYNE'S ARMY.—Alexander McCracken, a Scotchman by birth, and who came to this country during the Revolution with Burgoyne, and was taken prisoner with his army, died at Colchester, Connecticut, on the 23d inst., in the 114th year of his age.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the second session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States.

[CONTINUED.]

For the payment of salaries and other expenses of the Census Bureau, until the completion of the morality statistics, five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

For supplying a deficiency in the appropriation for the printing of the executive departments, thirty-two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For the completion of the printing of the Senate, ordered at the present session, and paper for the same, thirty thousand dollars.

For the completion of the printing of the House, ordered at the present session, and paper for the same sixty thousand dollars.

To Norman R. Haskell, of Michigan, the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars and fifty-six cents, in full of charges as custodian of public property.

To pay the draughtsman and clerks employed upon the maps of the public lands for the House of Representatives and the committe of public lands, for the balance of the present fiscal year, four thousand dollars.

And the draughtsmen employed on the maps of the public lands under the charge of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, shall be paid the same compensation as is paid to the draughtsmen similarly employed under the direction of the Senate.

For amount equal to drafts, checks, and deposits, awaiting decisions in certain applications for approval of sales of Indian reserves, including eight hundred dollars collected by, and deposited with, the late firm of Selden, Withers, and Company, by a former disbursing officer of government, four thousand four hundred dollars: *Provided*, That such portion of this sum as may be recovered from said firm and disbursing officer, shall be reimbursed to the treasury of the United States.

For Contingent Expenses of Department of State.—For publishing the laws in pamphlet form, and in the newspapers in the States and Territories, and in the District of Columbia, in addition to any balance that may remain of former appropriations, twenty-one thousand three hundred and ninety-six dollars.

Territory of Oregon.—For compensation of chief justice, two associate judges, and secretary, five thousand dollars.

For amount ascertained to be due to Governor Joseph Lane, for and on account of his disbursement in eighteen hundred and forty-nine and fifty, for the necessary contingent expenses of his office, one thousand four hundred and thirty-four dollars and twenty-five cents.

Territory of Washington.—For compensation of chief justice, two associate judges, and secretary, three thousand five hundred and four dollars and eleven cents.

Territory of Minnesota.—For compensation of chief justice, and two associate judges, six hundred dollars.

Territory of Utah.—For compensation of the chief justice, two associate judges, and secretary, two thousand three hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory of Utah, one thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and thirty-seven cents, to discharge such sums as the accounting officers, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may deem to have been necessarily expended by the executive of said Territory, during the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, fifty-three and fifty-four.

Territory of New Mexico.—For compensation of governor, chief justice, two associate judges, and secretary, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

Support of the Army.—For clothing for the army, camp and garrison equipage, and horse equipments, one hundred and twenty-five thousand sixty-nine dollars and three cents.

Mint at Philadelphia.—For increased compensation of clerks, by the thirteenth section of act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand dollars.

For supplying deficiency in the appropriation, in the current fiscal year, made for the mint in Philadelphia, thirty-seven thousand dollars, if so much be necessary.

For supplying deficiency in the appropriation, in the current fiscal year, for the branch mint in San Francisco, sixty-six thousand dollars, if so much be necessary.

For increased compensation of the chief clerk of the branch mint at New Orleans, by the thirteenth section of the act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, four hundred dollars.

For construction of new roof to branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, eight thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

Independent Treasury.—For additional compensation of the assistant treasurer at New York, two thousand dollars.

For additional compensation of clerk to treasurer of mint at Philadelphia, as depositary, per act fourth August, eight teen hundred and fifty-four, five hundred dollars.

Custom Houses.—For furnishing the custom-house, post-office, and United State court-room, at Bangor, Maine, one thousand five hundred dollars for each, making four thousand five hundred dollars; the appropriation for the custom-house, to be expendeded under the directitn of the Secretary of the Treasury; that for the post-office, under the Postmaster General; and that for the court room, under the Secretary of the Interior.

For the completion of the custom house at San Francisco, California, one hundred and forty-one thousand two hundred and seventy-one dollars and nine cents.

Miscellaneous.—To complete the penitentiary in Utah Territory, twelve thousand dollars.

For lighting and ventilating the upper story of the Treasury building, and for giving additional security to treasury vault, twenty-four thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

To render the mint of Philadelphia fire-proof, and to give additional security to the funds deposited in its vaults, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of State to pay to Messrs. Little, Brown and Company, for one hundred and ninety-seven pages of additional post-office routes in the pamplet volume of the United States Statutes at Large, first session of the thirty-third Congress, four thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To defray expenses incurred, and to be incurred, in complying with the resolution of the House of Representatives, twenty-sixth December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of State to pay Blythe and Company, of Port Louis, in the island of Mauritius, the amount of two bills of exchange drawn upon the Department of State, by George M. Farnum, commercial agent, in payment; the expenses incurred in relieving destitute American citizens, which drafts were cashed by said Blythe and Company, seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty cents.

For professional services additional to his regular and ordinary official duties, rendered by the United States attorney for the northern distr ct of California, on behalf of the United States, in the district court of San Francisco, in appeals from the land commissioner, to ascertain and settle the private land claims in California, from the first of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, to first of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, the sum of ten thousand dollars.

To enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to pay the amount due George R. Herrick, for arrears of pay for services from first of April, eighteen hundred and forty-six, to the eighteenth of July, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, in the business of reservations and grants under Indian treaties, as provided for, one clerk, at fourteen hundred dollars per annum, by the act of ninth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, entitled "An act providing for the salaries of certain officers therein named, and for other purposes," eleven hundred and nine dollars and seventy-nine cents.

For payment of clerks temporarily employed in the office of the Postmaster General, from first July to tenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred and eighty-seven dollars and thirty-eight cents.

For compensation and expenses of the commissioner and the agent of the United States under the convention for the adjustment of claims between the United States and Great Britain, at twelve thousand dollars each for the entire service, twenty-four thousand dollars: *Provided*, That this sum shall include what has already been paid to either of them under the said convention.

That the Secretary of State cause the accounts of Joseph Eve, deceased, late charge d'affaires of the United States to the late Republic of Texas, to be audited and adjusted by the proper accounting officers of the government, and that the amount found due thereon be paid to Betsey W. Eve, widow of said Joseph Eve, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

For salaries of the three judges of the court of claims, twelve thousand dollars.

For salary of solicitor of said court, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said court, two thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the judges, solicitor, and clerks of said court, and for other expenses thereof, prior to the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, or so much thereof as may be required, five thousand dollars.

For outfit of minister of the United States to Spain, nine thousand dollars.

For outfit of charge des affairs, or minister resident to New Grenada, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For expenses of depositing public monies by receivers of public monies, forty-one thousand dollars.

For salaries and commissions of registers of land-offices, and receivers of public moneys, one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

For incidental expenses of the several land offices, eleven thousand dollars.

To enable the clerk of the House of Representatives to purchase for the new members from Virginia, Kentucky, and New York, and the delegates from Kansas and Nebraska, the same books as have been furnished the other members of the present House of Representatives, seven thousand four hundred and fifty-two dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives:—

For stationery for members, four thousand nine hundred and ten dollars; and that the allowance to members of the House, for the present session, shall be thirty-five dollars, instead of twenty-five, as heretofore.

For miscellaneous items, ten thousand dollars.

For oil for light-houses, being the difference between the estimated and actual cost of that article, eighty-two thousand twenty-four dollars and seventeen cents.

For compensation of commissioner provided in the first article of the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, two thousand dollars.

For boats and other incidental expenses connected with the duties of the commissioner in the first article of the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, three thousand dollars.

For completing the publications of the works of the exploring expedition, twenty-nine thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

To enable the Committee on the Library to pay to Wm. H. Powell two thousand dollars, in full for the picture painted by him for the United States, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated by law.

And the accounting officers of the treasury are hereby directed to settle and pay the account of C. W. Hinman, third assistant librarian, from the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

For the erection of a suitable house for the plnts recently brought from Japan for the United States, afifteen hundred dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings.

For the support of the public green houses, including the pay of horticulturalists and assistants, three thousand dollars.

To enable the Commissioner of Public Buildings to provide additional furnaces for the Library of Congress, one thousand dollars.

To construct suitable iron railings in front of the alcoves of the library, and other repairs, in addition to the balance of appropriations unexpended for the repairs of the Congressional Library, under the direction of the architect, three thousand five hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the salaries to whice envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary shall be entitled on the first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, may be allowed to such as may be in office on that day without reappointment, nor shall such envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary be required to take with them secretaries of legation, unless they should be allowed by the president of the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to cause the examination, classification, and distribution, of the Clerks in the Department of State, in the arme manner as directed in other executive departments by the provisions contained in the third section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government," approved third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, who shall be paid annual salaries according to the act amendatory thereof, approved twenty-second April, eighteen hundred ank fifty-four. And the whole permanent clerical force in said department shall consist

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, SEPT. 8, 1855.

MESSRS. RAYNER AND BARRINGER.

We published in our last the letter of Mr. Rayner to Mr. Barringer, and the reply of the latter, on the subject of the charge preferred by Mr. Rayner of a corrupt bargain between the Democrats and the Roman Catholic Church. We propose now briefly to refer to this matter again—to re-state the charge, and to sum up and expose the proofs offered by Mr. Rayner in support of it—and to show how conclusively it has been met and overset by Mr. Barringer himself, on whom Mr. Rayner relied when he preferred the charge.

The charge made by Mr. Rayner was as follows: That there was a corrupt bargain or understanding, during the last Presidential campaign, between leading Democrats and the Roman Catholic Church, by which the support of the latter was pledged and carried in consideration of high political station to be conferred on a member of that Church. And for proof of this charge, Mr. Rayner relied in the campaign upon what he stated Mr. Barringer had told him—to wit, that the Nuncio or Minister of the Pope at Madrid had said to him, Mr. Barringer, before the news of the formation of Mr. Pierce's Cabinet had reached him, or had reached Madrid, that he, the Nuncio, "could tell him of one man that *would* be in the Cabinet—to wit, Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania." [See Mr. Rayner's letter to Mr. Ellis.] This is the charge, as made by Mr. Rayner, and this the proof offered by him to sustain it.

We have also the authority of our Weldon correspondent for the statement that Mr. Rayner, in his speech in that place on the 20th July, declared not only that Mr. Barringer had told him that the Nuncio informed him, Mr. B., who "*would* be" in the Cabinet, meaning Mr. Campbell, a Roman Catholic—but that he read an extract from Mr. Barringer's letter of the 6th July, *to the same effect*; though it is well known—that extract having been frequently published—that Mr. Barringer says therein, "the Nuncio told me that Judge Campbell, of Pa., *was* appointed, and that he was a Catholic"!! Again: Mr. Vespasian Ellis, of Washington City, who, according to Mr. Rayner's admission in his Weldon speech, received his information on the subject from him, declared in an oration delivered on the 4th of July, that "the Pope's Nuncio to Spain, before the Cabinet of the President was known to the public here, declared, in Madrid, that the present Postmaster General, a Catholic, *would* be a member of the Cabinet of Gen. Pierce." [See Weekly National Intelligencer, of July 7, 1855.]

Mr. Rayner *now* says that Mr. Barringer told him that "before" he "had received any information in regard to Mr. Pierce's Cabinet, before it was known in Madrid, and was a matter of doubt and conjecture, he, the Nuncio, stated to" him "that Campbell, of Pennsylvania, a Catholic, *was* a member of it." [See Mr. Rayner's letter to Mr. Barringer, of August 7.]

At one time, and during the campaign, and that too when Mr. Rayner had Mr. B's letter of the 6th July in his possession, correcting the erroneous impression, Mr. Rayner declared that a corrupt bargain had been made, and referred, for proof, to the Nuncio's prediction that Mr. Campbell "*would* be" a member of the Cabinet; and at another time, after the election, Mr. Rayner admits that the substance of the conversation with Mr. Barringer was that the Nuncio had told him that Mr. Campbell "*was*" appointed; and the fact that the Nuncio heard of the appointment before Mr. Barringer did, was seized upon by Mr. Rayner's organs here as discreditable to the country, and as proof of the bargain referred to. These are *facts*, which Mr. Rayner and his partizans will find it impossible to meet.

Wherefore did Mr. Rayner, if he did not fear exposure by Mr. Barringer, shift his ground? Why did he, after having so long and so confidently relied upon the *prediction* of the Nuncio, fall back upon the statement of an existing fact?

Mr. Barringer, in his letter of August 28, fully meets the ingenious, and, we must add, "jesuitical" appeal to him by Mr. Rayner of the 7th. He is evidently disposed to deal lightly, and even kindly with Mr. Rayner. He no doubt regrets that Mr. Rayner has thus involved himself; and it is apparent that he makes every effort in his letter of the 28th, which can be regarded by himself or by others as compatible with the truth of history, and of the facts as he knows them to exist, to relieve Mr. Rayner of his embarrassments, and to reinstate him in the public judgment, as a straightforward, candid, reliable public man. Speaking, for example, of his conversation with the Nuncio, as detailed to Mr. Rayner in Raleigh and in Baltimore, he says:

"I repeat, I have never connected it in my own mind or otherwise, for the purpose of proving the charge of political corruption to which you refer—but for a totally different object, as just stated. *And herein lies your great mistake—but one into which, with your views on the subject of that charge—and without the knowledge of the facts connected with the conversation, which I possess, you might naturally fall.* I mentioned it for one purpose—you employ it for another, without, as I think, any just ground for doing so. You are mistaken in supposing that I ever mentioned it to you at any time as confimatory of the political charge to which you refer. I could not have done so, *for I never believed so. I do not now believe so.* It would have been absurd in me to believe so, unless I had imagined, *as you seem to think*, but which the facts do not sustain, *that the Nuncio had previous knowledge that the appointment was to be made, and before it really was made.*"

We have made this extract from Mr. Barringer's letter, first, to show the kind and liberal spirit in which Mr. Barringer is disposed to deal with Mr. Rayner; secondly, by way of additional proof that Mr. Rayner, during the campaign, treated the statement of the Nuncio to Mr. Barringer as a statement involving "*previous knowledge*" on the part of the Nuncio; and thirdly, that we might again spread before our readers Mr. Barringer's unequivocal declaration *that he never believed* the charge of bargain and corruption preferred by Mr. Rayner, and *that he does not now believe it.*

Mr. Rayner appears to be much irritated, because "a portion" of what he is pleased to term the "anti-American press," has "*pretended*" to discover an issue of veracity between Mr. Barringer and himself. Doubtless he meant this for the Standard. *To the record!—to the record*, Mr. Rayner! Can any fair-minded man—any intelligent and independent thinker—any sincere searcher after truth, reconcile *your* statements and *your* inferences with those of Mr. Barringer's? You, yourself, declare at one time that Mr. Barringer told you one thing; and at another, that he told you another. Is not that so? Wherefore, if conscious of straightforward dealing on your part, and if ready to challenge and defy scrutiny, did you promise our Weldon correspondent to publish, and then fail to publish Mr. Barringer's letter of the 6th July? Why is that letter still kept back from the public? Mr. Barringer's letter to you reveals the fact, which you admit in yours to him, that he wrote you on the 20th July, urging you to publish that letter "*as soon as possible.*" The election, it is true, was over when you returned to Raleigh and received that letter; *but the honor of the country was still at stake!*—the charge was being used in other States, *on your authority!*—and the immediate publication of the letter, aside from these high considerations, was due alike to yourself, to Mr. Barringer, and to the public. And wherefore is it that your organs here—the Register and Star—have persisted up to this moment in concealing from their readers Mr. Barringer's letter to Mr. Ellis of 23d July? *We* published your letter to Mr. Ellis; and we intended, as a matter of justice to you, to publish your letter to Mr. Barringer which you requested us to do in your note of September 2nd; indeed, we have given all the documents on the subject, from first to last. One word from you, Mr. Rayner, would have insured the insertion in those papers of Mr. Barringer's letter of July 23d—but that word was withheld, and the people, so far as those journals are concerned, have been kept in ignorance of material facts involved in this controversy. A "*pretended*" issue of veracity indeed! The public will judge.

As to the slur cast by Mr. Rayner upon the Democratic press, that may pass for what it is worth.—We know of no such party—Mr. Rayner knows of no such party as the "anti-American" party. By one stroke of his pen he has slandered thousands of high-toned American presses, and millions of Democrats, his fellow-countrymen. Can he expect forbearance at their hands? Has he any right to expect it? "Americans" and "anti-Americans"!—Mr. Rayner and his friends are "Americans," and his opponents are alien in name and in deed! This is a specimen of his liberality, his fairness, his sense of truth and justice. And what has this "*American*" been doing? He has been charging upon the dominant party—upon millions of his countrymen, a corrupt bargain with the Romish Church—a charge which, if true, would blast the character of his own government, and consign the American name to perpetual obloquy and disgrace! In his opposition to an administration which is inseparably identified, as alll administrations must necessarily be, with the character of the people at home and of the country abroad, he has been *so* charitable as to impute, without proof, corrupt motives and corrupt conduct; and to pronounce and insist upon guilt, where, as Mr. Barringer truly observes, he was "bound to presume innocence until guilt was shown." This is "Americanism"—is it? And "anti-Americanism" consists in repelling and disproving such a charge—in vindicating the honor and the spotless character of the Republic at home and in foreign eyes!

There is one point connected with this charge which would, of itself, suffice to repel and render ridiculous all the imputations thus cast by Mr. Rayner upon the Democratic party and the country. It is this: He states that the fact that the Pope's Nuncio was the first to hear of Mr. Campbell's appointment, and the further fact that he exulted over it as evidence of the strength and influence of his Church in this country, afford proof conclusive of the understanding or bargain referred to. Admit this, for argument's sake, to be true, and what is the position he would assign that functionary? Why, he would have us believe—he would have intelligent, sensible men believe that this wily, shrewd, sagacious Jesuit *had suddenly become a child in policy and action, by admitting, in substance, to Mr. Barringer the existence of a corrupt bargain, to which he and his Church, here and in Europe, were high contracting parties!*

It is rumored—we know not with what truth—that Mr. Rayner will make another publication on this subject. We may, therefore, feel it to be our duty to refer again at some length to this matter. We are entirely willing to rest it here, satisfied as we are that the Democratic party and the country have been signally vindicated by the publications already made; but if Mr. Rayner is disposed to prolong the controversy, "a portion of the *anti-American* press" at least will be found, as heretofore, bearing its part in the contest, and taking care, so far as it may be able, of the cause of truth and of the unsullied character of our common country.

Since the foregoing was written, we have seen the Raleigh Star of Thursday, which contains *certificates* from Messrs. J. H. Haughton, G. E. B. Singeltary, E. A. Crudup, and J. B. Cherry, published by Mr. Rayner. We shall publish these certificates in our next. Surely Mr. Barringer ought to know, better than others, the purpose he had in mentioning the conversation with the Nuncio; and he says emphatically, that he spoke of it for the purpose of showing the interest taken in our country by the higher order of the Catholic clergy in Europe; and that he has "*never connected it, in*" *his* "*own mind or otherwise*," with the charge of corruption referred to.

☞ The Editor of the Fayetteville Argus, speaking of the number of persons foreign born in this State, says:

"The paucity of their numbers only shows the meanness of a party that would impeach the rights and endanger the institutions of the whole native population, for the mere purpose of securing the vote of so small a fraction of the citizens in the State."

The foregoing contains a gross and deliberate slander on the Democratic party.

Did not the Editor of the Argus support Gen. Scott for the Presidency?—and did not Gen. Scott take the ground in 1852, and the Editor of the Argus endorse it, that all foreigners who should serve one year in the army or navy should be admitted to the full rights of American citizens? Did not that look like an effort to secure the votes of persons foreign born? Failing to do so, however, these unprincipled Know Nothing Editors turn round and abuse and calumniate the Democrats because a majority of the naturalized citizens choose to vote with them. Look at your Philadelphia platform, Mr. Argus, and see if you do not, as a dark-lantern, expressly *invite* foreigners to this country! "Ye blind guides, which strain at a gnat, and swallow a camel."

Capon Springs.—It will be seen from the advertisement in another column that the proprietors of the Mountain House have determined, in order to accommodate their Southern friends, to keep open until the 10th of October. The three tournaments will take place on the 28th of August, and the 12th and 26th of September. There are now 500 visitors at that place.

In sneering at the American party of this State, the Standard is aiding with all its influence, those who are making war upon our rights, and inciting our slaves to rebel and cut our throats.

Fay. Argus.

The above, from the Fayetteville Argus, is a miserable lie—but it is a specimen of the manner in which the Standard is assailed by some of the Know Nothing presses.

Big Beet.—Col. S. M. Williams, of this county, has left at our office a beet weighing eight pounds. If any body else has a beet that can beat our beet, let him bring it along. The ground in which it grew was enriched with hog hair.

Yellow Fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Distressing Details of the Pestilence.

We gather the following items from the Richmond Dispatch of a late date; and also give below from the Petersburg Express, the latest intelligence from the afflicted Cities:

"Our informant, who left Norfolk Saturday, says that the state of things there is truly appalling.—While walking one of the principal streets, he saw a man lying on a cellar cap, in almost the agony of death, with no one in sight of him. A little further on he saw a young child rush, screaming, from a house, and upon going in, found that one of her parents had just died, and the other was lying on a bed of death.

Among the last new cases is Wm. E. Cunningham, the senior editor of the Beacon. Of the whole force of that office, Mr. Gatewood is the only one left in health. From pressmen to journeymen, from journeymen to apprentices, from apprentices to the editor, all have been taken down by the disease. I am happy to add, however, that no deaths have occurred or are likely to occur among them, and several are so well that you need not be surprised in a few days to see the old Beacon again among your exchanges.

* * * * * * * *

Dr. Freeman I can never forget. No reward that man could give would be a sufficient compensation for his noble conduct. He was in attendance upon little Mary Eliza Starke, to whom he showed a devotion equal to that of a mother for her first born. The child as she drew near her end seemed inspired by the good angel hovering over her to carry her spirit to the God who gave it. She spoke as never child spoke before. Her thoughts were altogether of heaven, and Dr. F. was fully capable of sympathising and responding to them. She named a prayer she wished him to pray for her—he prayed it,—he read to her from the holy Bible, he unfolded to her the true piety of his noble heart, and as a physician, to both her body and mind, performed his duty most skillfully, most faithfully. God bless him! But alas! the Almighty fiat had gone forth. The beautiful child followed her father through the region of death, her mother commenced her eternal journey last night, her aunt and little sisters will in all probability have commenced theirs ere I write you again. Great God! Thus are whole families swept off by the fell destroyer, leaving not a trace behind.

Ricardo, of New Orleans, and his gallant party of doctors and nurses, are doing noble service. They are an unique organization, and I cannot help telling you of a peculiarity of Ricardo, who, as you know, is a whole-souled Southerner. He calls his nurses the "French Artillery," and has them in as good discipline as you ever saw a military company. They sit together at the hospital at the old City Hotel, and the instant he calls for one, he or she rises and answers, and immediately bundles up and travels to the place designated. I never saw such system. Pity that we had it not before."

A correspondent of the Petersburg Express speaks of the great difficulty of obtaining physicians and good nurses—of the want of good hospitals—of the *nine hundred* sick in Norfolk, out of 6,500 persons, and states that the deaths in Norfolk up to the 1st, amounted to 600!

[Special Correspondence of the Express.]

LATER FROM NORFOLK.

The Sabbath—same every day—Coffins must be made—Divine service—Slim Gatherings—Skies Brightening—Don't be too hopeful—Robert S. Bernard down—Dr. Campos sick—Dr. Halson Dead—O'Brine Dead—W. Henry Garnett dead—Latest Deaths—Arrival of Coffins—Martial law about to be Proclaimed.

Norfolk, Sunday, Sept. 2d, 5, P. M.

Dear Express:—To-day is the "Sabbath of our Lord." Six days shalt thou labor and do all manner of work, but on the seventh day thou shalt rest, for it is the Lord's day, and he has made it holy. How difficult it is to follow out the divine commandment literally in these distressing times! Every day seems a Sunday, so quiet, so calm, so free from every kind of labor, save *one*—and that must be pursued with as much activity on the Sabbath as on more worldly days. Yes, coffins must be made and the dead buried! And there is no rest for the doctors, the nurses and the undertakers!

This morning divine service was held in the different churches, but, if the congregations of all were gathered together in one church, they would not make in numbers a respectable meeting. In Christ Church, usually so well attended, we could only count thirty members present, and among them few, very few ladies. So it was with the other places of worship—owing partly to the paucity of our church going population, partly to the general fear of exposure to the sun, and more to sickness, which detains many, very many at home.

Since yesterday, while the number of deaths has increased, the number of new cases of fever, has somewhat decreased, and we are not without hope that the dread destroyer has spent its fury, and that a brighter day is commencing to dawn upon "poor Norfolk." However, we must not indulge too much in hopes that may prove false and illusive—for yellow fever is a most treacherous antagonist to deal with, and while it may hold out symptoms of abatement to-day, to-morrow it may "change its mind" with a vengeance, and resume its deadly work with renewed, and remorseless activity! On several occasions it has pursued this course in Portsmouth, and we tremble with apprehension for the future, while we observe its wavering march for the present.

Mr. John Clark's father, wife, and daughter, were taken down this morning; also Robt. Bernard, the popular Druggist; Dr. Campos is sick with the fever; John Williams, Clerk of the Court, is better. Among the deaths to day, we regret to announce that of Dr. Geo. J. Halson; Dr. Wm. Silvester, son of the late Dr. Silvester; Mr. A. Ferrett, bookkeeper of the Exchange Bank; and Wm. Henry Garnett, an active officer of the Howard Association. Mr. O'Brien of the firm of O'Brien & Quick died this morning; Robt. and Jack Balance died within a few minutes of each other; Dr. Wm. Selden is better; Pax Pollard is very low.

The following are the latest deaths: Sally Petree, Pepper's Lane; slave owned by John Croel; Mrs. Jones' Magazine Lane; Mary Kavanagh, Queen street; Rosanna Pettet; white child, Bouch street; Peter Holland; child of Mr. Murden, Addington's Lane; Mrs. Landram, housekeeper at Cain's Hotel. (this was a very singular case, she complained of no pain, but went to bed, and sank rapidly for 10 hours, when she expired); Wm. Henry Garnett; W. Silvester; Rob't Ballance; Zach Ballance; Thomas Foreman; A. Ferrett; Dr. Geo. J. Halson; Mr. Wright, of the firm of Webster & Wright; Mr. Daly and his wife; Mrs. Burke, Boush street; Letitia Bradford, (free col'd); Foy, (slave) owned by N. Parker; Frank Fitzgerald, (the Purser's son); J. M. Brooks, grocer, Mr. Lepage's grandson; O'Brien, of the firm of O'Brien & Quick; 5 negroes—total 31.

Wm. E. Cunningham, Esq. editor of the *Beacon*, was severely attacked last night; also, two sons of the late Rev. Mr. Dibrell; and G. W. Camp's wife and three children, and Tom Keating succumbed, and went to bed last night.

In Portsmouth, at 8 o'clock this morning, we learn, there were orders for 14 coffins.

Wm. Johnson's (the hatter) wife has the black vomit.

Fifty coffins arrived from Baltimore this morning. They have been looked for with great anxiety—for they are distressingly needed! SPECTATOR.

P. S., 6. P. M.—Martial law is about to be established, and the carriages and horses in the city levied on, for the use of the physicians and sick wherever found—by order of the Acting Mayor. It is also proposed to force the blacks who are able, but *unwilling*, to act as nurses for the sick. Something of this kind must be done, or numbers of neglected and forsaken fever struck patients must perish, solely from the want of common attention.

[Correspondence of the Express.]

STILL LATER FROM NORFOLK.

Awful Mortality in Norfolk—Demand for Coffins.

Norfolk, Sunday, Sept. 2, P. M.

Dear Express:—Norfolk suffered horribly on Saturday night, and to-day, I am informed that the number of deaths reached at least fifty, and among them are: Drs. Silvester, Jr., H. M. Nash and Geo. J. Halson; and Mr. Wm. Garrett.

The Baltimore boat brought down a lot of coffins, and when she arrived at the wharf, there were more persons in want of them, than there were coffins to supply the demand. I am informed that there was a regular scramble for them. Bermuda.

[Special Correspondence of the Express.]

LATER FROM PORTSMOUTH.

The Blackest day in the Fever Calender—Thirty-two Deaths—List of the Dead—Persons Sick—Distressing Visitation to Dr. Minor's Family.

Portsmouth, Sunday, Sept. 2, 10 P. M.

Dear Express:—We have had an awful day—the blackest in our Fever Calendar.—Since sunset last evening up to the same period to-day, there have been THIRTY-TWO (11!) deaths in Portsmouth. Among them, are Mrs. George Davidson, Mr. Laurent, Jesse G. Oakley, Mrs. Samuel Bain, Wm. Fay, Mrs. Corcoran, Mr. N. F. Cocke, Patrick, O'Donnell, Wm. Condry, Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Macklin, and her sister, Miss Livesay, James Mullin, Wm. Murphy, Miss Rosalia Tatem, a child of Alex. Etheridge, Wm. Ford, and nine others.

Miss Caroline Williams, Mrs. J. D. Cooper, and Mr. Jack's daughter, are still dangerously ill.

Dr. Lewis Minor, the surgeon at the Naval Hospital, lost a most interesting little son, (aged 10 years,) to-day; and has a beautiful daughter, aged 7 years, now lying extremely ill. He has the warmest sympathies of our people in this calamitous visitation.

John L. Porter, master ship Carpenter in the Navy Yard, and brother of your esteemed townsman, Wm. P. Porter is convalescent.

Yours GOSPORT.

[Special Correspondence of the Express.]

THE VERY LATEST!!!

Terrible Ravages of Fever in Portsmouth—List of latest Deaths—Capt. Allen Dying—Forty-five Burials in Norfork one day—Coffins not to be had—Bodies buried without them—More aid.

Weldon, Sept. 3, 1 P. M.

Dear Express:—The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad train is in, and from the courteous and attentive Conductor, W. Daughtrey, I gather the following:

The following persons died between sunset last night and sun-rise this morning:

A negro woman owned by Mr. Gunter; William Weston; child of George Thompson; Miss Cecilia Ohio; a negro owned by W. W. Davis; Col. Chas. Cassell, Master of the Sail-maker's department in the Gosport Navy Yard; Mrs. Charles Bilisolly; Mrs. John Lash, and some four or five not reported.

Capt. Selden W. P. Allen, of the Seaboard Road, was at the Naval Hospital this morning sinking rapidly. It was expected that every moment would be his last!

In Portsmouth yesterday there were thirty-two burials, besides eight coffins ordered for the Naval Hospital.

In Norfolk yesterday and last night, the deaths reached forty-five(!). It is said that some were buried without coffins, as it was impossible to obtain them.

Drs. Miller and Balentine, with five female nurses, from Augusta Ga., are now here en route for Norfolk.

Yours, &c., C. J.

Latest from Norfolk and Portsmouth.

We deeply regret to learn, from the Petersburg papers of Wednesday, that there is no abatement in the terrible pestilence now ravaging Norfolk and Portsmouth.

"From sunrise to midnight," writes a correspondent of the Express under date Sept. 3d, "fifty poor creatures were shoveled away under the cold sod!" The feeling was awful among all classes. Many were making their escape. Whole families were being swept off. Great distress prevailed, for the want of physicians, nurses, hourishment, and provisions.

The following are among the recent deaths: Rev. D. P. Wills, W. E. Cunningham, Editor of the Beacon, W. K. Stores, W. G. Dunbar, W. H. Hallett, Paxton Pollard, J. W. Harwood, Mrs. Dr. Chandler, Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Wren, D. D. Fiske, Mayor of Portsmouth, and Capt. Selden P. Allen, of the Seaboard Road. R. Gatewood, Assistant Editor of the Beacon, Capt. Page, of the Navy, G. W. Camp, W. M. Pannell, Mr. Ferguson of the Custom House, and Rev. Mr. Jones of the African Church, were among the sick.

Mr. Finch, of the Argus, is not dead, as reported, but still in good health and at his post; nor was Dr. William Collins, of the Seaboard Road, sick, as was stated.

A correspondent of the Express says:

"Forty persons dead with the fever are awaiting burial in town to-day. We can't pretend to find out their names—they are scattered about so in different lanes and alleys—and only note prominent ones.

It being found impossible to dig single graves, a large pit has been dug, and the coffins placed in layers above each other; and so filled up with lime and dirt!"

A meeting has been held at Hampton, at which committees were appointed in aid of Norfolk and Portsmouth. Committees were also requested to wait upon the President and upon the Governor of Virginia—to ask of the latter all the assistance in his power, and of the former permission for the people of Norfolk and Portsmouth to remove to and occupy the grounds of Fortress Monroe.

We shall keep our paper open, so as to give the latest intelligence from the two Cities.

Latest from Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The news is not full, and we see no ground for believing that there is any abatement in the fever in the two places.

The Norfolk correspondent of the Express, under date the 4th, says the number of new cases has slightly diminished, but the deaths have increased awfully. The disease was considered on the increase also in Portsmouth.

The Rev. Father O'Keefe and Mayor Fiske, it is now stated, are *not* dead.

CORRESPONDENCE.

It will be seen from the following correspondence that Ch. C. Raboteau, Esq., has consented to deliver an address before the Raleigh Typographical Society, at its first Anniversary to be held on the 15th inst.:

Raleigh, Sept., 1, 1855.

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, were appointed a committee to select a speaker to deliver an address before the Raleigh Typographical Society, at its first Anniversary, on the 15th inst.

The committee have selected you to be the speaker on that occasion, and hope you will do them the favor to accept.

Yours very respectfully,
J. W. Chadwick,
W. T. Womble,
A. D'G. Tumbro,
J. N. Bunting,
W. W. White. } *Committee.*

To Ch. C. Raboteau, Esq.

Raleigh, Sept. 3, 1855.

Gentlemen: Your note informing me that I have been elected to deliver the address upon the anniversary of the Raleigh Typographical Society, on the 15th instant, has been received. The short time allowed for preparation might well deter me from responding to your wishes, in this respect; but the honor conferred upon me by the Society heretofore, renders me unwilling to decline any duty imposed; though I very much fear I shall hardly be able to justify your expectations in the selection.

Very respectfully, &c.,
CH. C. RABOTEAU.

To Messrs. Chadwick, Womble, Tumbro, Bunting and White, Committee.

Petersburg Female College.—We have received a Catalogue of this College for the session of 1854–55. The total number of students is 124. The Board of Directors is as follows: D'Arcy Paul, Chairman; W. T. Davis, Secretary; J. H. Cooper, Treasurer; Wesley Grigg, E. P. Nash, John Lyon, and Wm. Lea, Jr.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

We learn from a private letter received in this city on Saturday last, that there was a white frost at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 17th inst., and that fires were comfortable for two days.

The Savannah Georgian of Sunday, says:

"The first bale of new Cotton brought down the Savannah river, arrived in the steamer Randolph yesterday morning. It was grown by Mr. Robert Martin, of Matthew's Bluff, S. C., and consigned to N. A. Hardee & Co., Factors, of this city. It is of a very excellent quality."

A letter to the Mobile News, dated Fairfield, Ala., says:

"We had up to the 1st inst., as fair prospect for a heavy cotton crop as I ever saw in the prairies, but since that time we have had ruinous rains; all the forms have fallen off, and the worms are playing havoc with the bolls, and I am creditably informed that their ravages are greater in all the prairie country from here to Aberdeen, than they are here. Nothing like the anticipated amount of cotton will be made.

Great corn and wheat crops have been made in Pickens, and Col. John R. Beaile, whose plantation is six miles southwest of this place, made on ten acres of second rate prairie land 285 bushels of wheat."

The Vicksburg, Miss., Whig, of the 18th instant, says:

"We have conversed with several planters living in the vicinity during the last week in relation to the growing cotton crop. They are all of the opinion that the crop will be a short one. They say the late dry weather on the hill lands has caused all the late blooms to fall off—consequently, there is no cotton on the stalk, only what is nearly matured—therefore, the picking season will soon be over, and the crop a light one. We believe the river lands are all more or less affected in the same way."

The mast crop of Texas this year is said to be one of the largest ever known.

The Gonzales Enquirer, of the 11th instant, says:

"We continue to receive the most favorable accounts relative to the cotton crop of our county. The late heavy rains have not, as far as we can learn, done much injury. A more suitable time for picking than the present could not be desired."

A letter from Gulf Prairie says the cane and corn crops in that neighborhood promise a heavy yield, but it is feared the rains will injure the cotton.

The accounts of the crops from the interior, says the Lavacca Herald, are highly encouraging. The incoming crops exceed anticipation; an abundant and teeming harvest can be relied on.

The Galveston Confederate learns from a gentleman from the Brazos, that the crops upon that river and in the bordering sections never looked better or promised a more bountiful yield than at present. Any quantity of corn will be made, while the yield of sugar and cotton will be one of the largest ever made in that rich section.

The Marion Star of Tuesday says:

"We have had during the past week frequent showers of rain, which has in some measure interrupted the progress of stripping and curing fodder, but we suppose has not damaged the cotton crop, as the weed seems to be quite luxuriant."

The Selma, Ala., Reporter of the 23d inst., contains the following:

"We regret to learn that the "cut" and "boll worm" are destroying the cotton at a terrible rate. We were informed by a gentleman on yesterday, that near one-half of his crop was literally ruined, and that it was general in his neighborhood. The "insects," with the cold weather we have had for several days past, will materially lessen the crop—but to what extent we are not able to say. If the destruction is continued much longer, not more than half a crop will be saved, at least, we are informed so, by planters of undoubted authority."

The Wetumpka Spectator, of the 21st inst., says:

"A great change in the temperature occurred on Sunday last; a stiff north wind changed our sultry season into chilly and cloudy weather. Yesterday the wind was from the north-east, the day gloomy and cloudy, and the weather decidedly cool. This weather does not suit the cotton crop at its present stage; and we fear that the fever infected cities will not find the change for the better."

We take the following from the Tuskegee (Ala.,) Republican, of the 23d inst.:

"We have had three or four days of the worst weather we have ever known at this season of the year. It commenced on last Saturday afternoon, and continued ever since. It has been windy, cold and wet. What effect it will have upon cotton we cannot yet determine; but it must necessarily be anything but good. At this season of the year cotton needs warm, sunshiny weather, and we have had the very reverse. The planters have been picking out largely of late, the bolls having opened freely; but this weather has, of course, set them back. We hope it will soon clear up, and we shall again feel the vivifying rays of a genial summer sun."

☞ A Portsmouth correspondent of the Petersburg Express complains that the funds contributed for Portsmouth and Norfolk are not fairly divided. He desires contributors to state what amount is intended for Norfolk and what for Portsmouth. Out of about $60,000 thus far contributed, Portsmouth has received but $15,000.

Affairs in Kansas.

Chicago, Aug. 31.—We learn from Kansas that Chief Justice Lecompte gave a dinner on the 22d to the members of the Kansas Legislature, in return for the honor of locating the capital at the town named after him. Judge Elmore was present, and on being toasted, announced his determination to resist the President's usurpation of power. The announcement was received with great enthusiasm.

Advices received from Fort Pierce represent the troops as healthy and the Indians quiet.

Chicago, Sept. 1.—Judge Elmore, of Kansas, has written a letter to Caleb Cushing, dated Shawnee Mission, August 23d, in which he states that he has not violated a single law of Congress or of the department; and he is satisfied that his case has been prejudiced, and that his removal is on grounds of policy. He also says that by the 27th section of the Kansas and Nebraska act he holds his office for four years, and he gives notice that he will resist the action of the President through the courts.

The last number of the "Squatter Sovereign" doubts the reliability of Gov. Shannon.

Massachusetts Politics—the Kansas Emigrant Aid Society.

Chicago, Sept. 1.—The Hon. George S. Hilliard, of this city, was nominated for State Attorney General by the late anti-Maine law convention without his knowledge or consent.

A meeting of the Kansas Emigrant Aid Society was held last evening. Addresses were made by the Rev. Edward E. Hale, of Worcester, George B. Emerson, Rev. Mr. Wilcox, a resident of Kansas, and others.

Three committees were chosen; the first to consider and act on the best method of making all the ministers of Boston life members of the Aid Society; the second to correspondend with the various religious societies of Massachusetts on the wants of Kansas, and to invite their contributions; and the third to raise by general subscription in this State a fund reaching with the other contributions $20,000.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE NORFOLK DELEGATION.

Washington, Sept. 5.—In response to the Norfolk committee, the President, after consultation with the Cabinet, caused an order to be issued to the commandants at the Gosport Navy Yard, giving him direction to advance a month's pay to the employees who wish to leave Portsmouth, and close the Yard if necessary; at the same time, directing the commandants of other yards to employ refugees. It is probable other suggestions will be made by the Executive to-day. The President assigned as reasons for being compelled to decline the committee's request, that there was no suitable place to remove the troops and occupants, who number about 1500 in all, and time was required for preparation and removal. He said the subject of relief was the principal cause of his early return from the Virginia Springs.

Several cabinet meetings had been held to consider the subject.

The President gave the committee on behalf of the Cabinet, $353 and stating that his own private purse was at their disposal.

Warm.—The Wilmington Herald of Sept. 1st.

ATTENTION! "OAK-CITY GUARDS."

PARADE AT CAPITOL SQUARE, in Summer Uniform, TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, 8th inst., at 9 o'clock, armed and equipped.

(By order of the Captain,)
CHAS. H. THOMPSON O. S.

STOP THE THIEF!—$100 REWARD.

A MAN BY THE NAME OF WATTS, AN IRISH man, entered my room in the Oxford Hotel, in Oxford, on the night of the 3d of September, 1855, and stole from my pocket two Pocket Books containing about $375 in money—the most of which was on the Exchange Bank of Virginia, in Twenty Dollar Bills. Also, Bonds to the amount of $18,000 payable to me as Guardian of J. D. Ridley.—WATTS is of a medium stature, say five feet six or seven inches high, dark hair, a scar below the left ear, small pox marks on his face, slight moustache on his upper lip, tolerably stout made for his height; had on when he left a black frock cloth coat, a low crown wide brim hat and dark pants. He also stole from W. J. Royster, at the same time, a fine Gold Watch, old fashioned flowered face, gold chain, with snake head hook, with a band attached, plain work. I will give the above reward of $100 to any person who will deliver the thief to the Sheriff of Granville County, N. C.

WILLIS LEWIS, M. D.

September 3, 1855. 83—tf.

CANCERS, SCROFULA, ULCERS, DISEASES OF the THROAT, NOSE, and all DISEASES OF THE SKIN, effectually cured by the use of Dr. CLOPTON'S REMEDIES.

Dr. Clopton, of Georgia, who has for a number of years given his attention exclusively to Diseases of the Skin, proposes to be in Raleigh on the 10th inst., and will be happy to wait upon those who may desire his professional services.

Dr. Clopton's remedies are perfectly safe and effectual in the hands of any one.

Thousands have been cured by the use of his remedies, and some of the most wonderful cures performed ever known in the South.

Dr. Clopton meets with no difficulty whatever in removing or curing Scrofula, Cancers, &c. You that are afflicted call and examine his testimonials. None can doubt them.

No practice has paid better than Dr. C's, and none has been more successful. From his long experience, and the many wonderful cures he has effected, he feels safe in saying he has the best and most effectual remedies known. He has had patients from all the Southern States, and has sent medicine to hundreds that have used it with perfect success.

Dr. Clopton now proposes to give his remedies to any that may wish them for $100. The practice will pay from $5,000 to $10,000 in any town or county, when it is known that *Cancers can be cured.* Dr. Clopton, since the 4th of May, has put up medicine amounting to nearly $8,000.

Examine his bills. They can be seen at Guion's Hotel, and at this office. Dr. C. will remain but a short time.—Those wishing to see him had better be there on the 10th instant.

Sept. 7, 1855. 83—tf.

THE FAVORITE AUTHORESS OF THE SOUTH!—A new Novel by the Author of "Alone."—First Edition, 10,000 Copies, now ready.—"The Hidden Path" a Novel, by Marion Harland, of Richmond, Va.—One elegant 12mo. Vol., 434 pages—Price, $1 25.

The extraordinary success of Miss Harland's "Alone"—running through edition after edition, with great rapidity—re-published in England with a still larger sale—translated into the French and German languages with marked success—is perhaps the best evidence of the originality and popularity of her writings. In the language of an eminent critic—"She may henceforth take rank among the most successful novelists of the United States."

"Those who have read "Alone"—and those who have not, should—will be interested and gratified to know, that a new book by Virginia's gifted authoress, entitled 'The Hidden Path,' is now ready. Beautifully as 'Marion Harland' has woven the threads of life in other romance and song—she is a poetress of rare felicity—we are safe in predicting that her new work will surpass all her previous efforts in fine delineration, brilliancy and power, and that Mr. Derby will be called upon to record it on his books as one of the most popular and successful of modern literary issues. Since reading 'Alone' we shall impatiently await the appearance of 'The Hidden Path.'"—*N. Y. Evening Mirror.*

J. C. Derby, Publisher, 119 Nassau street, New York,
And for sale by all booksellers and news agents.

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Sept. 7, 1855. 83—

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE LITERARY Life and Correspondence of the Countess of Blessington.

The Escaped Nun; Or, Disclosures of Convent Life; and the confession of a Sister of Charity.

Habits and men with remnants of record touching the makers of both, by Dr. Doran.

Doe Sticks: What he says, by Q. K. Philander Doesticks, P. B.

Bell Smith abroad.

Roget's Thesaurus of English words and phrases. A new edition.

Literary and Historical Miscellanies, by George Bancroft.

Chemistry of Common Life, by James F. Johnston, complete in 2 vol., 12 mo.

The English Past and Present, by R. C. French.

Las Cases' Memoirs of Napoleon.

A Child's History of England, by Charles Dickens.

Peg Woffington; a beautiful story, by Charles Reade.

The Summer Land: A Southern Story.

Ellie; Or, the Human Comedy, by John Easton Cooke, author of "The Virginia Comedies," &c.

The English Orphans; Or, A Home in the New World, by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, author of "Tempest and Sunshine."

The Heiress of Haughton: a sequel to "Aubrey."

Frank Leslie's Journal for September.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

September 7, 1855. 82—

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.—Copland's Dictionary of Practical Medicine, vols. 1 and 2 now ready—to be completed in three volumes.

Clinical Lectures on the diseases of women and children, by Gunning S. Bedford, A. M., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, &

THE LAND OF GOLD!
Reality Versus Fiction!
BY HINTON R. HELPER.

1 VOL., 12 MO. 300 PAGES; NEATLY BOUND IN cloth; price $1. Published and for sale by the single copy, dozen, hundred or thousand, by HENRY TAYLOR, *Sun Iron Building*, Baltimore. Sent free of postage, on the receipt of one dollar. The usual discount made to the trade.

CONTENTS:

Chapter 1. California Unveiled,
" 2. The Balance Sheet,
" 3. Society in California,
" 4. San Francisco,
" 5. San Francisco continued,
" 6. San Francisco concluded,
" 7. The Chinese in California,
" 8. Cursory Views,
" 9. Sunday in California,
" 10. Bear and Bull Fight,
" 11. Sacramento,
" 12. Yuba—The Miner's Tent,
" 13. Stockton and Sonora,
" 14. Voyage to California via Cape Horn.
" 15. Voyage from California via Nicaragua,
" 16. My last Mining Adventure.
" 17. The Vigilance Committee,
" 18. Bodega,
" 19. The Digger Indians and Negroes,
" 20. Are you Going to California?

Extracts from the Opinions of the Press.

"The author goes into an examination of the statistics of California to ascertain her actual value to the country, compared with her cost. He gives her full credit for her gold, examines her other resources, agricultural and commercial, and comes to the conclusion that, in spite of the treasure she has been pouring so liberally into the world's lap, she has not yet paid for herself. Much space is devoted to the question of her present solvency and her future prospects, and the views advanced are to us novel. A residence of three years in California, in which the author has, at different periods, dwelt in all its regions, from San Francisco up to the mines, has given him a right to speak upon it, and he utters no half-way opinion. He is positive in his statements, and copious in his citations of facts bearing upon them.—There is a fair share of adventure in this volume. The author sees all the lions of the Eureka State, goes into the drinking and gambling saloons of San Francisco, and gives us an account of their interior, witnesses a bull and bear fight and describes it very minutely, meets with Chinese, Digger Indians, and all the mixed nations that frequent the new State, works at the mines, both Northern and Southern, and gives in his experience, which, in one case at least, is very amusing, and, in short, presents a picture of the entire country as he saw it. We believe the book is destined to attract attention. There is a freshness and *naivete* about it which removes it from the class of common works of travel."
Southern Quarterly Review.

"Aside from his own experience, the author advances a number of statistics and general facts in proofs of the truth and in vindication of the severity of his allegations. The book is very entertaining, and will be read with great interest by every body."
Baltimore Sun.

"The author is a North Carolinian. He has written his book in a very agreeable style, and relates many interesting incidents."
Baltimore Gipper.

"It is well written, and cannot be read but with wonder and amazement. The work must have a great sum."
Baltimore Patriot.

☞"Mr. Helper supports his inferences and deductions by an array of facts and figures which stand out in bold relief when contrasted with the statements sometimes made and believed that California is hardly less than an earthly paradise. As we design shortly to give an extended notice of the book, we forbear more comment at the present time, farther than to say that *we* have also resided for several years in the "golden State," and know personally that most of the statements made in the books (dismal as they are) are briefly true."
National American.

"It is a book of merit in point of ability, and of value in its facts and truthfulness."
Richmond Examiner.

For sale by H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 21, 1855. 1089—w4t.

PROSPECTUS OF THE.
North Carolina Christian Advocate.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, having determined to issue a weekly paper bearing the above name, the subscribers are authorized to issue this prospectus.

It is intended to publish a *family newspaper*, which, while it shall be religious in tone and sentiment, and maintain the doctrines and usages of the Methodist Church, shall be devoted to *all the interests of North Carolina*, and furnish intelligence for every class of readers.

In *size* and *appearance* the new periodical is to be equal to any of our church papers, while it will surpass them all in adaptedness to the wants of our people. The entire insufficiency of the existing "Advocates" to the necessities of our position, forces us to the publication of our own paper; and we confidently expect the hearty co-operation of the members of our church in all parts of the State and Conference, and hope to make the paper so interesting and instructive as to attract patronage from the public generally.

The "Advocate" will be published at $1 50 a year, and the first number will be issued as early as practicable after the next session of our Conference. It is believed that the publication will be commenced on the 1st of January, 1856. It is desirable that as large a subscription as possible be obtained before the Conference, and the ministers and all others interested in the enterprise are respectfully urged to secure and forward the names and address of subscribers, particular attention being paid to correctness in writing the names of persons, post offices and counties. Those who may have no opportunity of subscribing through the agency of our ministers, may write directly to Rev. Wm. E. Pell, Fayetteville, N. C. The payment will be expected upon the issue of the first number.

The location of the publishing office will be determined at the session of the Conference.

WILLIAM E. PELL,
WILLIAM CARTER,
RUFUS T. HEFLIN,
N. H. D. WILSON,
WM. BARRINGER,
} *Committee.*

August 21, 1855. 78

A PROCLAMATION,
By His Excellency THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN CERTIFIED TO ME by R. P. Merrell, Sheriff of Madison County, that pursuant to An Act, passed at the last session of the General Assembly entitled "an act to establish the County seat of Madison County," an election was duly held in said County, on the first Thursday in June last, at which said election, two hundred and sixty votes were cast for location of the said County seat at the place where Adolphus E. Baird resides, and two hundred and fifty-seven votes were cast against the same; being a majority of three votes in favor of location at said place:

Now, therefore, in conformity to the requirements of the said act of Assembly, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation making known to all the good citizens of the State, the result of said voting, and the establishment thereby of the County seat of Madison County at the said place.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the [L. S.] State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 21st day of August, A. D., 1855.

THOS. BRAGG.

By order of the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*
☞ Asheville News copy 4 times.

North Carolina Six Per Cent State Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C., Aug. 20, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A.M., 21st of Sept., next, for the purchase of the following State Bonds issued by the State of North Carolina:

$63,000, dated January 1st, 1855, and running thirty years.
$15,000, dated July 1st, 1855, and running thirty years.
$5,000, dated July 1st, 1855, and running twenty years.
And $103,000 dated July 1st, 1855, and running ten years.

They will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, and will have coupons attached for interest at six per cent per annum, payable the 1st days of January and July.

Both principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York, unless where the purchaser prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of this State.

They are exempted from taxation for any purpose whatever.

Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for N. C. Stocks," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.

Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, can deposite the amount of their bids with the accrued interest in either the Bank of the Republic, New York, the Bank of the State of N. C., or the Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

The right of accepting such bids in whole or in part as may be deemed most advantageous to the State, is reserved.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State.

D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.
Raleigh, Aug. 21, 1855. 78—td.

Fall Stock—1855.
KERR & MARBURY,
Importers of, and Dealers in, China Glass, Earthenware, &c.
Nos. 74 AND 76, SYCAMORE ST.,
PETERSBURG, VA.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER SHIPS IRENE and John Rutledge, from Liverpool, 105 Crates and Hhds., of China and Earthenware, and from the Factories a large supply of Glass Ware and Domestic Goods—making our supply, as usual, very extensive and complete. They respectfully invite Merchants and others to an examination of their stock, as they are enabled and determined to sell upon as reasonable terms as any similar establishment in the Northern Cities.

Particular attention paid to packing goods for transportation.
August 21, 1855. 1088—w4w.

WM. J. BAKER. THOS. L. BARRAU
BAKER AND BARRAUD,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Tabb's Buildings, Town Point
Norfolk Va.
Raleigh, May 21st, 1855. 52.—

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 2d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 25 minutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.

Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.

Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co.,
June 27th, 1855. } 69—tf.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!
THE SPECTATOR,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.
A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE SOUTH HAS TOO LONG BEEN DEPENDENT upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR,
Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper
Of Southern interest and character.

The general plan of the paper is as follows: It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one o the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress: altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

Subscription, Two dollars a year. No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to

AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1855. 1080—12tw.

NOTICE.
Valuable Real Estate in the Town of Newbern, N. C. for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE ALL that valuable lot and Improvements situate on the South side of Pollok Street. The improvements consist of a large and handsome Brick Dwelling House, finished in modern style. In the Basement is a large Dining Room with Pantries attached and Cellars for Coal and Wood. On the first floors are three handsome Parlors with elegant Marble Mantels and ornamental Grates, French Windows opening upon the Piazza, and Mahogany Doors all fitted with the best and heaviest Silver Plated fixtures. Connected with the Dining Room on the first floors, are large Pantries and close Closets, with all the modern convenient apartments and fixtures. On the second floors, is a fine Library Room with Book Cases handsomely fitted up, and three pleasant Bed Rooms with Dressing Rooms and Closets attached. In the Attic are three Chambers all neatly finished. Connected with the Dining Parlor on the first floor, is the Kitchen with a Wash House, Pump and Boiler, &c. beneath. Adjoining the Dwelling House, is a handsome Office with two Rooms, having ornamental Grates and convenient Book Cases, and connected with the Dwelling by a spacious Hall, which communicates both with the back Yard and Dwelling House. There are on the premises a House containing convenient and comfortable lodges for Servants, a large and convenient Store House, and the Grounds and Garden are stocked with the best and choicest Fruit Trees. The Stables front on George Street, and the lot on which they are situate, communicates on the back with the Dwelling House Lot. There are on this lot, Stables for five horses, a Carriage House, Cow House and Shed for Carts, &c. There is also on the premises communicating with Trent River, a large Brick subterranean Aqueduct built during the administration of Gov. Tryon which opens into this lot and keeps the entire premises, perfectly dry and free from dampness and water. All the premises are in fine order, and it is believed a more desirable property never was offered for sale in Newbern. The Furniture, much of which was made to order, will be sold with the Dwelling House if desired.

ALSO THAT VALUABLE DWELLING HOUSE & LOT Adjoining the above premises on the South Side of Pollok Street, and at present occupied by Mrs. Susan B. Waples. This is one of the best built Houses in Newbern. The Dwelling House is a Double one of Two Stories and has two Parlors on the first floor, with two pantries in the back part of the Hall and a pantry in the Piazza, three Bed Rooms on the second floor, a large and spacious Attic and fine and dry Cellars. On the premises are all convenient outhouses that are desirable. The entire premises have just been put in complete repair and are in fine order. All of this property is situate in a very desirable and pleasant part of the town, and on one of the principal and most fashionable Streets in the place, and in the immediate vicinity of the best water to be had in this part of the State.

THE SUBSCRIBER ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE HIS SUMMER RESIDENCE

In the Town of Beaufort, on the Front Street and immediately opposite the Inlet and on the Sound. This is one of the most beautiful and desirable locations in the town, or on the Sea Coast. The improvements consist of a Cottage with six Rooms, with front and back Piazzas, Lodges for Servants, Stables, Carriage House, &c. The lots are situate on a bluff, and are high, dry and of a pleasant soil to live on. The Furniture used in this House will be sold very cheap to the purchaser of the premises. Persons desirous of purchasing the above described Property, can view the premises at any time. TERMS OF SALE will be made easy to purchasers; and application can be made to GEORGE S. ATTMORE, Esq. at Newbern, who is duly authorised to sell all of this property.

JAMES W. BRYAN.
Baltimore, Aug. 1, 1855. 1074—4tw.

"THE SPECTATOR."
A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.
Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

Notice to Travellers going North.

PASSENGERS GOING NORTH TO WELDON ARE informed that the Express train leaving Weldon will run only to Suffolk, distance seventeen miles from Portsmouth. At Suffolk a Steamer will be in readiness to convey passengers to Hampton Road or Old Point and proceed thence by the Bay Steamer to Baltimore, thus avoiding all intercourse with Norfolk and Portsmouth. This course has been adopted, not in consequence of any real danger, but to allay all excitement and prevent any interruption to the regular transportation of the mail and passengers.

Passengers may be assured that by this arrangement there will be no detention and that they will be taken from Weldon to Baltimore in usual or schedule time.

WM. COLLINS, President,
Office Seaboard and R. R. R.
August 7, 1855. 75—tf.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS WILL receive proposals for furnishing the Lunatic Asylum with one thousand cords of seasoned Pine and four hundred do. of Oak Wood, deliverable at the Asylum in the months of October and November.

Bids to furnish the whole or portion of each kind are solicited. Address

EDW'D. C. FISHER,
Superintendent L. A.
July 25, 1855. 70—swtd.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—FRANKLIN COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1855. Archibald Baker, John Hagood and wife Julia Ann, Thomas Horton, Harriet Baker, Martha Ann Baker and Calvin Pearce and wife Ruth, *vs.* Green Read and wife Mary, Sidney Mabry and wife Jane, and Ira Freeman and wife Elizabeth, Petition to sell Slaves.

It appearing to the Court that Green Read, Ira Freeman and wife, Elizabeth, and Sidney Mabry and wife, Jane, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of the State; on motion, it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks, for the said defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Franklin, at the Court House in Louisburg, on the second Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the case will be heard exparte as to them, and decree made accordingly.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 2nd Monday of June, A. D. 1855.

Y. PATTERSON, Clk.
July, 1855. (Pr. adv. $6?8.) 6w.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,
AND BEST READING
Weekly Paper in Virginia,
IS THE
WEEKLY EXPRESS,
ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,
Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.
June 8, 1855. 57—

POPE & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., and pledge themselves never to buy for their own account or on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consignments to them.
March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES. POPE & CO. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG VA., Keep constantly on hand a select and extensive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among which may always be found:

Old Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best loaf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molassess, in bbls, and half bbls,
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Swedes and English Iron,
Sperm, adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Joles,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,
March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

WINES AND LIQUORS. POPE & CO., GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG, VA., Have on hand a select and very superior stock of Wines and Liquors. They particularly invite attention to their

French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Maderia, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champaigne, do.
Imperial Eagle " do.
St. Julien Claret do.
London Porter,
Baumgardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " " "
Pure Extract of Rye,
March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

$40 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 12th of September, 1854, a negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, a little under 6 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, fleet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North-West. I will give a reward of $40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and $25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C.

ABNER COLTRAIN.
Randolph Co., N. C., March 28, 1855. 34—tf.

HATS! HATS!—McGEE & WILLIAMS, HAVE in store a very large and well selected assortment of HATS for Spring and Summer wear for men, boys and children, consisting of Leghorn, Panama, Manilla, Campeachy, Maricaibo, Pedal Straw, Canada Straw, Palm Leaf, China Pearl, Alboni Jockey, Wide Awake, Shanghai.

Also, superb Moleskin Hats of the latest style.
51—

OUR PRINCIPLES ARE ONWARD!

EVERY SEASON WE MAKE RENEWED EXertions to supply the wants of our numerous customers. We have this season purchased

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF
CLOTHING
And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
and to come to the point, are prepared to sell *as low if not lower* than any who sell OUR KIND OF GOODS. Our concern is connected with one of the

Largest Importing Houses
in the Union, with capital sufficient to make all purchases for the CASH, consequently the Proprietor of this
THE ONLY CLOTHING HOUSE,
(Exclusively)
IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH,
☞ **Cannot and Shall not be Undersold!** ☜
and unlike the "Town Clock" (vide Standard 28th inst.) has not ceased to *tick*, but will continue to "tick" all those and those only who make prompt payments.

☞ We are located on Fayetteville St., where we have been for the last seven years, opposite everybody.

E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, March 30, 1855. 37—

HILLSVILLE ACADEMY,
CARROLL COUNNY, VA.

THE TENTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the tenth of August, 1855, under the superintendence of the former very able and accomplished Instructor, Benjamin F. Thompson.

At the close of each session there is a public examination. We have examined his students, and heard them examined by men experienced in teaching, graduates of the best colleges in the United States, and we do not hesitate to say that, the facilities here offered for acquiring a thorough education, are not surpassed by those of any other institution. The school is very promising.

The course of studies includes all the branches taught in the best academies. Tuition varies from five to twelve dollars and fifty cents, according to studies pursued. Board can be had in town at $5 per month; in the country at $4, in good families. Board so cheap, places an education within the reach of all; it is done to encourage the school. Parents and guardians at a distance, may have no fears in placing young persons under the care of the teacher, for they will be under his immediate protection.

No pains or expense will be spared on his part, for the mental and moral improvement of all entrusted to his care.

M. D. CARTER,
F. L. HALE,
W. H. COOK,
E. C. ELLIOTT,
C. L. DAWSON,
WM. LINDSAY,
J. B. MITCHELL,
C. W. UTLEY.
} *Board of Trustees.*

July 17, 1855. 1083—w4t.pd.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.

J. Q. LUFSEY.
Petersburg, July 6, 1855. 65—

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.
ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.
FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, JR., Ticket Agent.
P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.
R. F., JR., Ticket Agent.
February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

NOTICE.—SOMETHING NEW IN THE WAY OF India Rubber Crying Doll Babies—assorted sizes. Call soon if you would like to see them, at the

N. C. BOOK-STORE.
Raleigh, July 17, 1855. 78—

PROSPECTUS OF
THE CAROLINA PENNANT.

THE newspaper press of this City being devoted principally to the state, unprofitable and flat subject of politics, the undersigned have thought it would not prove altogether unacceptable to the community to give them an opportunity of patronizing an enterprise which has for its object the instruction and amusement of all classes, ages and sexes. With this purpose in view, we throw our PENNANT to the breeze, trusting that prosperous gales will soon waft it into the port of success.

Whilst we shall not advocate, Democratic, Whig or Know-Nothing measures, nor offer ourselves as the organ of any sect, faction or ism, we intend to speak independently and boldly on all subjects, our motto being "INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS—NEUTRAL IN NOTHING." Wit, humor, fun and amusement of all kinds will be our special delight, but we shall expect at all times to be ready to doff our caps to the public with a view of contributing our share to their instruction. An able corps of writers of varied talents will be engaged to cater to the tastes of our readers, and no effort will be spared to make the PENNANT one of the prettiest, wittest, neatest, spiciest, most instructive, most entertaining and most desirable of all the publications of the State. We shall "know but the interests of our readers and the amusement of the public, we shall "see nothing" but what will entertain our readers, and we shall "hear nothing" but what will make our patrons our firmest and fastes friends.

Now, come all and give us a helping hand. We appeal to no clique or faction, we have no one to wire-work for us, but we look to the whole people, to all ages, all classes, all sexes, for that support which is the breath of the nostrils of a newspaper enterprise.

The CAROLINA PENNANT will be issued every Thursday morning, printed on a super-royal sheet, with fair new type, at the following low rates:

Single subscribers $1 00 per annum, invariably in advance. If payment be delayed longer than six months, $1 50. If not paid until the end of the year, $2 00.

Any person sending us a Club of five subscribers with the CASH are entitled to an extra copy.

The first number of the CAROLINA PENNANT will be issued on the 16th of this month.

JOHN F. MILLER,
L. N. KEITH,
} *Publishers.*

RALEIGH, August 6th, 1855.
☞ Papers throughout the State are earnestly requested to copy.

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H. L. EVANS.
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THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his old friends and customers and the public generally to his stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bounets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., which is now in store and ready for exhibition. His stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, particularly to the person BUYING WITH CASH, as great inducements will be offered for the **ready money.**

Call and examine, and be able of a truth to testify to the above. Opposite E. L. Harding's.

H. L. EVANS.
Raleigh, April 3, 1855. 38—

First Premium Blank Books.
JNO. B. EGE,
(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MAnufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.
☞ Northern prices.
Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and backers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.
January 9, 1855. 14—

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROlina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:
J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh.
Henry D. Turner, do.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles. do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.'
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY
J. B. G. Roulhac, *President.*
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

John R. Williams,
T. H. Selby,
C. W. D. Hutchings,
} *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications, in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*
Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 52—

NOVELTY IRON WORKS!!!
RALEIGH, N. C.

MANUFACTURE OF HORIZONTAL AND Vertical Steam Engines, Tubular, Flue, and Cylindrical Boilers; Circular, Vertical, and Portable Saw Mills, complete, Grist Mills, Car Building, &c., &c. Iron & Brass Castings of all descriptions, including ornamental railing &c.

One of the Partners has been engaged in the above business for a number of years, and has turned out some of the best Engines and Saw Mills in the State, which can be testified to, by many who have purchased of him.

We are also making preparation for the manufacturing of the most improved Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and other Farming Implements. All we ask is, that our friends will give us a fair trial and see if they cannot thereby not only save their money at home, but a heavy tariff of transportation.

SILAS BURNS & CO.
June 9th, 1855. 57—6m.

DENTISTRY.
DR. P. BABCOCK,

HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN RALEIGH, has taken and neatly furnished rooms over Mr. Roulhac's store, suitable to the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him, so far, he hopes by careful attention, and excellent operations, to merit a continuance of the same.

Teeth inserted, from one to a full set, with, or without artificial gums, and warranted.

Dr. B. is happy to be able to inform his patrons, and all others who have not learned the fact, that a tooth need not necessarily be lost because the nerve is exposed, but may be surely saved, if properly treated, and filled in the best manner.

REFERENCES:
(BY PERMISSION.)

Rev. Dr. Mason, Raleigh,	Rev. Dr. Seabury, N. Y.
Rev. Dr. Smedes, "	Dr. J. Parmly, "
Dr. F. J. Haywood, "	Dr. Geo. E. Hawes, "
Hon. H. Waddell, C. Hill,	Drs. Chase & Hooker, Geo.

Raleigh May 10, 1855. 43—tf.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

WITH THE VIEW OF EXTENDING THE CIRculation of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER in the Southern States, the Proprietors have commenced the issue of a *WEEKLY PAPER*, which contains all the reading matter of the Daily and Semi-Weekly editions.

We need say nothing of the political character of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER, which is now what it was a half century ago. We may state that it is the purpose of the Editors to devote all their energies to the discussion of the issues which Know Nothingism has brought before the country.

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Address
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Richmond, Va.
June 30, 1855. 1080—w6w.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Whl. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

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MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.
October 28, 1854. 66—tf.

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Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
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Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

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B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PETTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, William ston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 28, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
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